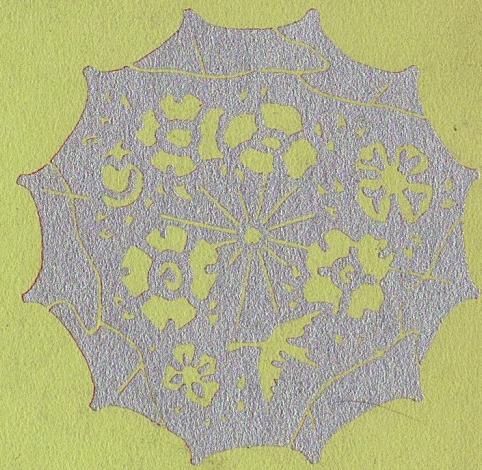


DOLLS OF FRIENDSHIP

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OF  
FRIENDSHIP



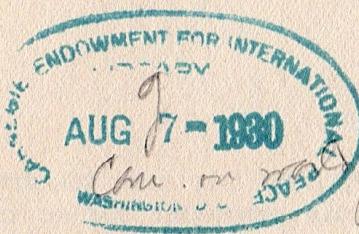


# DOLLS OF FRIENDSHIP

*The Story of a Goodwill Project  
Between the Children of  
America and Japan*

*as sponsored by*

THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD  
FRIENDSHIP AMONG CHILDREN



*on the occasion of Friendship*

New York

FRIENDSHIP PRESS

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*World Council  
children*

PUBLISHED FOR THE COMMITTEE ON  
WORLD FRIENDSHIP AMONG CHILDREN  
289 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.  
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*Printed in the United States of America*



TO THE CHILDREN OF ALL AGES

*in America and Japan*

WHO SHARED IN BRINGING THE PROJECT

*of the Friendship Dolls*

TO DIGNITY, BEAUTY, AND SUCCESS

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## FOREWORD

THE story told in the following pages discloses what proved to be a happy and satisfactory method for developing understanding, appreciation, and friendly regard between the children of two countries.

The achievement of world peace depends on many factors, economic, political, educational, moral, spiritual. To insure it for the next generation means a steady building of understanding and goodwill among the children of today. It was to help with this work that the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America instituted in 1926 the Committee on World Friendship Among Children. In the world vision which the Committee sought to apply to this field, the first nation of which it thought was Japan, and children themselves were invited to become spokesmen. No discussion of goodwill in the abstract will stir the imagination of children of primary school age. To

## FOREWORD

suggest to them, however, that they may express toward others in some tangible way the friendliness that is natural to them, arouses their immediate interest and response. The question then becomes one of devising an appropriate form for this expression to take—a concrete activity project. An informal history of the project that was chosen, together with its sequel, is presented in this book.

The purpose of the volume is twofold: first, to commemorate a unique enterprise in international friendship; and second, to make accessible to thousands of friends in both Japan and America a part of the wealth of material that has poured as a result into the correspondence files of the organization. The Committee trusts that readers and friends may find evidence that international goodwill has actually been fostered as a result of the enterprise, and that they may be moved to secure new friends who will join in future projects of understanding and friendliness among the children of the nations of the world.

It is our warm desire to express to the thousands of children, mothers, and teachers who cooperated with us in the United States and in Japan our appreciation and gratitude. To mention the names of

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all who have shared in this friendship gesture and to whom the Committee owes special thanks would fill many pages. May the record itself assure them of the help they gave.

LUCY W. PEABODY

JEANNETTE W. EMRICH

SIDNEY L. GULICK

*For the Committee*

## INTRODUCTION

### *The Purpose of the Project*

WE who desire peace must write it in the hearts of children. So runs the inscription over the gateway of an American kindergarten built in France. Many agencies are at work today for peace, some along very practical lines, others along lines more or less visionary. All are seeking light on a subject that is engaging the attention of the world. The purpose of all is a high one, and all are agreed that it is through education and in no other way that world peace will eventually come. New ways are constantly being sought to bring about better understanding between the peoples of different nations; new processes of education are being tried out so that the coming generation may grow up with ideals higher and mental attitudes more tolerant than those we have up to this time known.

If world friendliness is to be achieved, the children of the nations must know each other better. Children are naturally friendly. They are interested

in the things that other children say and do. Unfortunately this natural attitude often changes as they grow older, partly because of prejudices instilled by their elders, partly because no opportunity is given for the expression of the friendly thoughts they have, or for establishing normal contacts with children of other races and countries. All children should be given opportunity to become acquainted with the lives of children of other countries, to learn something of their habits, their customs, their schools, their holidays, their language. These things always interest them, because they are the things that fill their own lives.

Comparatively few children have the opportunity to gain world acquaintance through travel, or even through contact with nationals of other countries who may be living or visiting in their own. Assuming, however, that their interest may have been aroused in these ways, or in some other way—through books, illustrations, moving pictures, radio talks, lectures—there still remains, for those who would make social use of their latent friendliness, the work of planning a way to give it direction and force. If the child at a distance is to know another's friendliness, some message should be sent. A symbol to embody the message may then be chosen—

one that will make an essentially dramatic appeal to children themselves.

In the instance of the first project undertaken by the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, the project with Japan, the symbol selected was the doll, and the doll festival of Japan, the O Hina Matsuri, was the occasion chosen around which to build the plan. Thus the symbol of the doll, and the plan that the friendship messengers should be present as guests in Japan at the nation's festival of dolls, carried a significance deeper than appeared on the surface. With relation to the psychology of the Japanese people it proved to be one of insight and understanding, for the O Hina Matsuri is one of Japan's most intimate customs, a family day, observed in every household from that of the humblest fisherman to that of the Imperial family, and significant of the customs of the nation and the domestic attachments of its people. It fills the place in the imagination of Japanese girls that Christmas and Santa Claus fill in the imagination of all American children; and for the Committee it had the further advantage that any gesture made in its direction was one in which mothers and teachers and whole communities might share. Moreover, the festival has that element of pageantry, the effect almost of being a

scene on a stage, to which a child's imagination makes instant response. For this enterprise of the doll messengers was of, by, and for our children. The pages that follow have been of necessity recorded by grown-ups, but the reason for their being lies in the children themselves.

↑ DOLL MESSENGERS OF FRIENDSHIP

## DOLL MESSENGERS OF FRIENDSHIP

THIS is the story of an adventure of dolls across the seas, the like of which has not before adorned the annals of international relations. The story tells of the going to Japan in the fall and winter of 1926-27 of thousands of dolls sent by American children; of their extraordinary welcome, and of the coming to the United States of fifty-eight return representatives, bearing the smiles and greetings of two and a half million Japanese girls. The dolls, in the minds of both peoples, seemed almost human as they delivered their messages of friendship and goodwill. In appearance they captured the hearts of all who saw them. It is the belief of those who kept in touch with the adventure that through these dolls, witnesses of the natural friendliness that exists in human beings everywhere, the hearts of East and West came closer together, and can never be quite the same distance apart again.

Since the doll messengers of friendship began their visit in Japan by appearing as invited guests at the nation's doll festival, let us recall for a moment what that occasion is like.

*☒ The Doll Festival*

To the people of Japan the doll festival days are an expression of the ideal of Japanese womanhood—to be a good and true wife, a wise and loving mother. Like all the festivals of Japan, the doll celebration has its romance and its reality. In the changing Japan of today, prosaic everyday things are taking the place of the old romance of the land, but the festival of the dolls is observed as it was centuries ago.

It always falls on the third day of the third month, which is the month of cherry blossoms, and so the lovely decorations for this festival are cherry blossoms. Every year the stores all over Japan, from the department stores of the largest cities to the modest little open-air shops of the smallest villages, are filled with the tiny belongings that are to be used in the gay days of early March. It is a wonderful display, one entire wing of one immense store being devoted to the dolls and their tiny possessions—*wee* furniture and house utensils of every kind, in perfect and delicate miniature.

Practically every girl in Japan owns a doll festival set. If she is a daughter of a village farmer or a simple fisherman on the coast, it will be a very

humble one, but it is as complete in essentials as the one belonging to the daughter of a wealthy tradesman, a noble of high degree, or even a prince of the Imperial family. For these festival days bring some very happy suggestions to the girls of Japan, the most important being that they shall grow into ideal housekeepers and home-makers.

Every girl must be the manager and overseer of the family dolls on this annual visit, from the time they are unpacked from their white boxes until they are returned to them, after their three days' outing, for another year of rest. During these three days the dolls are entertained with all the respect due the most honored guests at the most honored period of life—the wedding day—, for the entire set is representative of a new home with all its gifts.

A Japanese home during one of these three festival days shows on one side of the principal room in the house a set of five steps covered with red cloth. On these steps the dolls are placed, with the furniture and belongings. On the highest step are two dolls dressed elaborately in ancient Imperial costume, the master and the mistress. Behind them stands a folding screen, often the masterpiece of some rare old artist.

On the second step, on either side of a ladder-like

stairway, stands a square flower pot of unpainted white wood, holding an artificial tree: a cherry on the right, a species of orange on the left. These tiny trees are in poetic imitation of the historic trees on either side of the garden steps of the palace at Kyoto. On the third step are three ladies-in-waiting, who are occupied in serving their lord and mistress on the step above. On the fourth step are a group of five musicians seated before their instruments.

The remaining step holds the various household articles: beautiful floor-lanterns of gold lacquer and rice paper, useful cabinets and chests, mirror stands, screens, slender racks for hanging clothing, vases, writing desks, all the things needed for tea ceremony and flower-arranging, low eating tables with every dish in place, kitchen utensils and every article of a well-ordered home. Although they are all in miniature, the least detail is accurately carried out.

All the articles displayed are cleaned and cared for by the little mistress herself, and she learns how to handle the most delicate china, how to polish lacquer, how properly to wash a rice-kettle, and how to care for every household utensil. The doll family remains visible and in state for three days, and the proud and happy little mistress is busy all the time. The daily food for the tiny dishes is planned and

purchased if not really cooked by her, and she serves it not only to the visiting dolls but to all who call.

During this season in Japan every fish-market is stocked with tiny fish; every bake-shop has a wonderful display of wee cakes of every kind; vegetable sellers bring, with their usual stock, the smallest vegetables that can be grown by gardeners who are specialists in this line. Throughout these early March days, all the shops display their smallest articles, and the streets look as if waiting for a race of fairies to come and begin their buying.

☒ *Setting the Project in Motion*

WHEN His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, the Hon. Tsuneo Matsudaira, was approached to ascertain whether such a project as the Committee had in mind would be acceptable to his government, he received the proposal with great cordiality. Subsequently, when the word reached Japan, the Japanese government responded in a most friendly spirit.

Word was then sent out by the Committee to the children of every state in the union that they might make ready dolls, who were to be officially known as Doll Messengers of Friendship, and start them off

on a journey to Japan, each doll with a letter which the giver should write. Those directing the preparations were advised that the requisites for a doll were: price as moderate as quality would permit; face, arms, and legs of unbreakable material; joints and wig handsewn; eyes that opened and closed; and a voice that should say unmistakably "Mama."

The Committee promptly set up a special department, of which Mrs. Rosalie Ashton became director, to care for the many details connected with the undertaking. That it might help children to visualize the idea, the department was called the Doll Travel Bureau. To carry out the plans, to give publicity to them throughout the whole of the United States, to handle the supply of dolls from the manufacturers to the purchasing groups, to carry on a nation-wide correspondence, and to receive the thousands of dolls which, coming from the states east of the Mississippi, passed through the New York office, called for executive ability and resourcefulness. Mrs. Ashton and her small staff of young women worked with untiring devotion, high enthusiasm, and unflagging effort, and a large measure of the success of the working out of the project is due to them. Special mention should be made of Miss Mary C. Moffat, whose fertile imag-

ination, devoted labors and facile pen contributed much to the success of the adventure.

Utilizing the facilities of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, various local committees throughout the country were set up to engage the interest not only of the churches, Sunday schools, and private and public schools, but of such organizations as the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves, young people's societies, Parent-Teacher Associations, and women's clubs. Individually or in groups, regardless of creed or affiliations, all were invited to send a friendship doll to Japan.

An attractive leaflet, sent broadcast throughout the country, carried upon its cover the charming picture of a little American girl, Miss Mary Cavert, daughter of the Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, with her doll, becoming acquainted with a little Japanese girl, Miss Mitsu Takami, daughter of Dr. T. C. Takami, and her doll—a photograph that told the story at a glance. The leaflet gave detailed suggestions for carrying out the project under the captions: "Who Shall Send Dolls"; "The Kind of Dolls Wanted"; "What Girls Can Do"; "What Boys Can Do"; "What Teachers and Mothers Can Do"; "The Goodwill Message"; "Exhibition of Dolls"; "Farewell Doll Parties"; "A Community Doll Messenger

Committee"; "The Work of the Committee"; "The Community Farewell Reception"; "Important Directions." There was one section of special interest on "Tickets and Passports," which read:

"All travelers to foreign lands must have proper tickets. These are to be secured from the local Doll Travel Bureau.

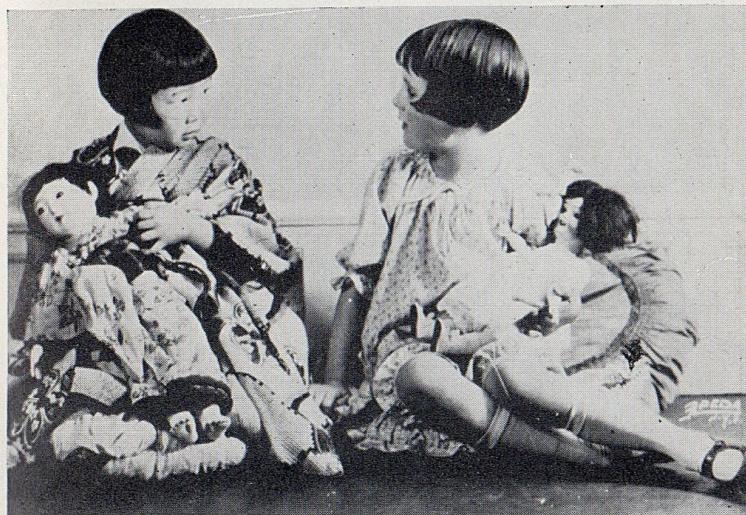
"The local business and ticket agents (the boys) should write to the Doll Travel Bureau for reservations not later than November 15, 1926. This is necessary in order to secure proper accommodations.

"On account of the large number of travelers expected, this Bureau has secured special rates from the railroads and steamship companies. Each ticket costs ninety-nine cents. This includes the railroad ticket in the United States, the steamer fare (including stewards' fees), the railroad fare in Japan to the final destination, and the expenses in connection with the distribution in Japan.

"In addition to the ticket, each doll should have a passport. This, the children can be told, is a letter of introduction from the government of the United States to that of Japan, giving assurances that the traveler is a well-behaved citizen of the United States and will observe with care the laws of Japan during



*Messengers of friendship assembled for the journey.*



*Mary Cavert, Mitsu Takami, and their dolls getting acquainted.*



*All dressed up and ready to go.*

the proposed visit. The passport, to be effective, needs the visa of the Japanese Consul General. This visa signifies that the Japanese government has examined the passport of the prospective traveler and not only permits entry into the country, but agrees to take good care of the traveler during the period of the visit.

"This passport, properly viséd, should be secured from the Doll Travel Bureau. The passport fee is one cent."

It became evident early in the undertaking that there was to be a ready and generous response from the country notwithstanding the shortness of allotted time. The press, secular and religious, took up the story promptly and told it widely.

*Everyland* carried the story more completely than did any other magazine. Beautifully illustrated, month by month it stirred the interest of children and kept before them the friendship motive. This magazine reached thousands of children, and to its influence is attributable much of the enthusiasm aroused.

Captivating articles appeared in many journals, written in a style appealing to children. Here is an illustration taken from a church journal:

"The great hold of the ship was a dark place. Usually it was still also, except for the noises of the straining ship, the creaking of timbers, and the slap, slap of the water rushing past outside. But on this trip there was a queer, whispering, bustling sound to be heard all the time. For, contrary to the usual method, the hold of the ship was filled with passengers. If you listened you could hear them talking back and forth. 'I come from Maine,' whispered a little laughy voice. 'Who else here is from Maine?' 'I am,' 'And I,' called thousands of bell-like voices.

"We are from Louisiana.' 'And we from Texas.' 'Ohio is here.' 'And here is Virginia.' Voice after voice took up the message until every state had been claimed by a voice. It sounded as though all the bells of fairyland were ringing at once. For, do you know, every one of the hundreds and hundreds of big boxes which filled the hold of that ship was filled with the doll messengers of friendship on their way to Japan."

Here is the way the story was told by Miss Moffat:

Come, dolls of America, you're asked to go  
To a festival quaint, and you'd like it, I know;  
So neatly and daintily dress in your best,  
And start on your travels with gladness and zest.

Oh, come by the hundreds and thousands and more,  
And journey along to a far distant shore  
Where dear little children, with joy and delight,  
Will welcome and love you, their eyes shining bright;  
The words they will speak—very strange they will be  
To dolls who have traveled from over the sea.  
You'll sit as their guests and watch busy girls try  
To learn how to keep their homes tidy—oh my!—  
To make dainty dishes that you've never seen,  
With bamboo and seaweed and sweet pasty bean;  
To bow to their guests in a low, proper way,  
And practice homemaking as though it were play.  
And often the neighbors and guests who attend  
The festivities gay, will praise and commend  
The lovely American dolls who have come  
Over land, over sea, far away from their home,  
And they'll ask why it is that you dolls have been sent;  
Then for answer you'll say that your coming was meant  
To tell of the friendship and interest true  
Of children whose flag is the red, white and blue,  
For those who are living in cherry-bloom land,  
To whom they would hold out a child's friendly hand.  
And the spirit of childhood shall show us the way  
To friendship that lasts, and to peace that shall stay.

 *The Gathering of the Dolls*

SOON the dolls began to gather in their respective localities: lovely talking dolls of the standard type obtained from headquarters, dolls dressed like

American children, baby dolls, Red Cross nurses, Quaker ladies, dolls wearing Girl Scout or Camp Fire costumes, and even a few rather terrified boy dolls. A most entrancing bridal couple and best man came from Milwaukee, the males impressively dressed in black satin dress suits with boutonnieres and very high collars. One doll from the South made a great sensation. She was nearly as large as a child and could repeat a half dozen nursery rhymes. She also said, "Now I lay me," ending with a strong emphasis on "And make me a good girl." One can imagine that at the Imperial palace in Tokyo where she visited she had to tell her stories over and over.

Many touching stories connected with the sending of the dolls came to the Committee, such as the following from Sterling, Illinois:

"The doll friendship project here is a story in itself. More than a year ago a little sick girl, forbidden all activity, found life becoming very dull indeed. The one little room, the one little bed, were so narrow when all the world called and one was young. Then came a letter containing the first proposition of the doll envoys of friendship to Japan. 'Let's send one,' cried the little girl. 'Mother will

dress it, I know.' Of course mother did. It was such fun imagining the delights of the new home and preparing for any adventure Miss Dollie might meet.

"'Why can't we ask some of the other little girls to send dolls too?' questioned the gentle voice. 'Mother, would you mind being telephone girl and secretary if we formed a committee?' Again mother approved of the plan and smiled as she saw the gleam of interest and of love in the pale face.

"And so the committee was formed: one little sick-a-bed girl, one mother thankful that the world could come to her child in such a happy guise, and a host of friends ready to encourage and to help.

"Soon the dolls poured in. Mother dressed many of them at the little girl's bedside; others were dressed by classmates and friends. The men gave money, even the Rotary Club counted this as a spoke in their service wheel, and the company grew until one day, in gala apparel, the dolls were ready to depart.

"Great fun it was to plan the big reception, and to have mother read the account in the paper next day. When the dolls were off on their long journey, how interesting it was to follow them every step of the way, to know of the strange new customs they

would soon adopt, to fancy what new scenes would greet them.

"The little girl grew stronger and better, and could look again upon the friendly world from which she had been shut away so many months. At last came the great day, the day when these Japanese ambassadors of love and friendship came to smile on us, and the little girl gathered with her young friends once more to rejoice.

"You may read of that reception in the papers, but no reporter could glimpse the joy and radiance in the hearts of children who had learned to understand and love the children of another land."

A Kansas school teacher wrote:

"This goodwill project has met with a great deal of success in our Salina schools. The geography class changed from their regular course to the study of Japan. Interesting stories and pictures were brought and shared by the classes. Each grade building decided to buy and dress one of the friendship dolls. Every child in the building had some part in the purchase of it, as each child was allowed to contribute a few cents to help buy the doll and its clothes, as well as the railroad and steamship tickets necessary to complete the journey."

 *Farewell Parties*

PRESENTLY children and dolls began to gather all over the country for the going away parties. Hundreds of letters to the Committee told of the pleasure and excitement aroused by them. Here is a letter from Richmond, Virginia:

"We tendered our lovely travelers a *bon voyage* party. The Girl Reserve clubs vied with each other to give their representatives a touch of what life in Nippon would be like. Two clubs made the Y.W.C.A. auditorium into a charming Japanese tea garden; two others provided hand-painted programs; others entertained the doll guests with doll dramatics, dances and music; another served appropriate refreshments. Each doll was presented, and her outfit displayed. A friend, lately of the Y.W.C.A. in Japan, acted as coach on the customs and etiquette of the O Hina Matsuri. The Y.W.C.A. was filled with girls from all parts of Richmond, bidding *bon voyage* to their representatives. After the school girls had hugged the dolls in farewell, the business girls hugged them in greeting, and honored them with a delightful Japanese supper. It is one of the dolls sent by the Business Girls' Reserves who

goes to Japan with the enviable title, 'Miss Virginia Richmond.'

Here is a letter from New Jersey:

"A charming good-by party took place yesterday afternoon. One hundred and seventy-five dolls which have been dressed by the children of Montclair were on exhibition, a beautiful array from which it was difficult to select Miss Montclair. The dolls presented a wonderful variety of costumes, including 'Two Little Girls of Long Ago,' a Southern belle in exquisite lace pantalettes, a Girl Scout and her younger Brownie sister, a group of picturesque Camp Fire Girls, a typical Indian papoose, a sailor boy, and two Red Cross nurses in full graduate regalia. There were a dozen dainty doll voyagers in organdies and ginghams, sport clothes or fur-trimmed coats—altogether quite a picture of American children at their best.

"In addition to the dolls who were to make the journey, an attractive feature was the exhibit of Japanese dolls loaned from a real set of doll festival dolls, with some of their belongings. After the voting for Miss Montclair, a short program was presented. Girls from the Kimberley School gave a number of doll songs, including an old sixteenth

century Japanese song, 'Cherry Blossom.' Doll dances followed, and the story of the doll festival of Japan."

From San Francisco came the following:

"Yesterday was the final farewell party, held here in the new Mark Hopkins Hotel ballroom. We had over four hundred dolls on exhibition and they were all beautiful. The party was a grand affair. The ballroom seated four hundred, and there were two hundred standing. Prominent people who had become interested in the doll project, most of whom had helped, came from all around the Bay. A committee of award, whose chairman was the wife of the mayor, selected Miss California and Miss San Francisco."

At the farewell party in Waterbury, Connecticut, a little four-year-old, not much bigger than a large doll herself, representing the children of the town, kissed one of the little messengers good-by and, with a little prompting, lisped, "Good-by, dolly dear, give my love to—" a pause followed, and improvising the message, she ended—"all the good girls in Japan," to the delight and amusement of the audience.

According to all the letters, the children loved their dolls so much that parting was not easy. In one club the girls took turns holding their little messenger, an adorable blue-eyed blonde in the daintiest of dresses, and even after the packing away had begun they held her to the very last moment.

This report is from Oregon:

"Much friendship exists now between our city and the children of Shizuoka, Japan, and all because of Mildred Louise. A pretty doll party was held at the Christian church on December fifth in her honor. The church hall was made beautiful with Christmas decorations and a bright fire in the fireplace. The center of attraction was the *tokunoma*, arranged as it customarily is in Japan for the doll festival. Hundreds of dolls of all sizes and descriptions were brought by girl visitors. Merchants displaying dolls for the Christmas season sent representatives from their stores as guests. Five dolls from the primary department of the school were hostesses in the reception room and assisted tiny Mildred Louise Bend, in whose honor the doll was named, in serving cakes, tea, etc. Mothers came bringing their treasured dolls, the Bible School superintendent came with his doll. A unique display in charge of a junior

girl consisted of dolls and furniture of her own make. A large number of mothers, grandmothers, aunts and girl friends were present."

Hartford, Connecticut, was notably enthusiastic:

"Two hundred and seven dolls from this district carried their message of goodwill to Japan. They came from Hartford and New Britain and twenty-two small towns around, from Sunday schools, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, W.C.T.U., Y.W.C.A., all kinds of clubs, women's sewing societies, individuals, one of the large public schools, two large private schools.

"There were baby dolls, bride dolls, winter and summer dolls, party and play dolls, and one lonesome boy doll, named for one of the Congregational ministers. There was one little Scout doll, and the little girl who sent it loved it so much that when the time for parting came she hugged it harder than ever, and then, like a good Scout, sent it on its way.

"There were farewell parties in various churches which had sent a dozen or fifteen dolls. At one of the parties the Girl Reserves had a supper, with tables placed in a hollow square, and a small table in the center with the dolls seated around it. There were stunts and a farewell candlelight service.

"At the big farewell party for the Hartford dis-

trict, held in the spacious dining-room of MacKenzie Hall of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, the dolls were arranged on round tables so that two hundred or more guests could walk around and see them. At a given hour everyone sat down and listened to an impressive farewell ceremony, at which a charming daughter of Japan told the story of the doll festival, talked about how the American dolls would be welcomed, and did some Japanese stunts for entertainment.

"The love and happiness of our Hartford children can best be expressed in the message which one of them sent to Japan: 'We love to think that this dolly that we have loved so much is going to tell our little Japanese sisters how much we love them.'"

☒ *The Banner State—Ohio*

NEARLY twenty-five hundred doll messengers went to Japan from the state of Ohio. Here the movement was sponsored by the Woman's Committee of the Ohio Council of Churches, of which Dr. B. F. Lamb is secretary. Church societies, Sunday schools, Y.W. C.A. groups, weekday schools of religion, women's clubs, and many individuals joined in carrying out this demonstration of goodwill for the Japanese.

Cleveland, the largest city, led with a total of

seven hundred dolls, closely followed by Cincinnati with six hundred and seventy-five. Dayton sent three hundred and forty-five, and Columbus one hundred and sixty-four. One of the Clinton County dolls, christened Ellen C., was garbed in the Quaker costume of earlier days, and named by the children of the Friends' Sunday school at Wilmington in honor of Miss Ellen C. Wright. This doll occupied the center of the stage when she had her photograph taken, surrounded by children of the Sunday school.

In many cities of Ohio extensive displays of the doll messengers were thrown open to the public just before the departure for Japan. In Cincinnati such a display was conducted at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Wilson, executive secretary of the Women's Department of the Cincinnati Federation of Churches, who directed the movement in that city. In Dayton a leading department store gave space in its show windows for an exhibit that attracted wide attention. In Columbus Mrs. Vic Donahay, wife of the governor of the state, opened the lower floor of the executive mansion for a public reception at which were displayed not only the Columbus dolls but dolls from the smaller cities which had been sent to state headquarters for shipment. A further display was held at the Ohio Pas-

tors' Convention, where the dolls were viewed by nearly a thousand ministers of all denominations from many sections of the state.

 *Work at Headquarters*

THE New York headquarters, the Doll Travel Bureau, hummed with activity from September to March, 1926-27. As one visitor wrote, "Such an active place as this Doll Travel Bureau is! It is only a little room, ten feet by eighteen, with one person and a few helpers in charge, but one begins to get an idea of the undertaking after a few minutes' talk with the smiling director. Her desk is piled high with the correspondence that is daily coming from all parts of the country; the telephone rings with inquiries from societies and doll manufacturers; callers saunter in for information for interested groups and linger to inspect the dolls. In one corner of the room sits a friend who has brought sets of clothes for nine dolls and is dressing them right there, while explaining that their hats and coats have been specially made for the long journey. The girls stop their typewriting to show the dolls: this baby doll with the exquisitely made long clothes is from a Sunday school class in Virginia; there is a doll who carries a shiny green hatbox exactly like a grown-up's,

packed with everything a doll could use, including a bathrobe and little rosebud slippers. Some dolls carry suitcases so that the goodwill greetings may not be lost. Each doll has a real railroad ticket, and a little passport with a visa by the Japanese Consul General in New York."

A thousand dolls were brought together for a final farewell at the Hotel Plaza by the New York committee of which Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip was chairman. It was such an attractive sight that the photographers took picture after picture. From among these thousand dolls, as representative a group as could be brought together, a committee headed by Dr. John H. Finley, formerly Commissioner of Education of the state of New York and present associate editor of the *New York Times*, chose forty-eight dolls to represent the forty-eight states, and a forty-ninth to serve as Miss America. New York was the gathering point for the dolls from states east of the Mississippi. From states west of the Mississippi the dolls all sailed from San Francisco. For this reason the seemingly arbitrary selection of forty-nine dolls was as fair a method of choice as could be devised.

The shipping of the collected dolls from the New York office was carried out with dispatch and effi-

ciency because of the tireless help given by Mr. Jinushi, Mr. Nakayama and Mr. Hitchcock, of the firm of Morimura Brothers, who generously contributed time and labor during two years. In the periods of greatest pressure, the days when the friendship dolls were arriving by the hundreds for embarkation, and later when the doll ambassadors from Japan were being received, there was never a difficulty that Mr. Hitchcock did not solve, never any service too great to render; nothing was spared that could contribute to the ultimate objective, American-Japanese friendship.

The doll boxes were uniformly addressed to Mombusho (Department of Education), Tokyo, Japan. Friendly steamship companies took helpful part in their transportation. Five shipping lines carried the little passengers as guests of their respective companies: the Nippon Yushen Kaisha, the Osaka Shoen Kaisha, the Dollar Steamship Company, the Kawasaki Roosevelt Line, and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company.

 *Letters Carried by the Messengers*

EACH doll carried a letter from the sender upon her person. A few of the letters will reveal the spirit characteristic of all.



*One of the largest dolls, blonde and a belle, trundling a small sister.*



*Rebecca, Philadelphia Quaker—a Friend indeed—her bonnet and the winged chair characteristic of early America.*



*Packing dolls in the steamship office.*



*Passengers for Japan showing their passports.*

“DEAR JAPANESE FRIEND: “Ypsilanti, Michigan

“This is Betty Joyce. She is sent to you by a class of ten-year-old boys in the First Baptist Church of Ypsilanti. We boys earned the money to buy her, and our mothers and teachers made her clothing. We hope that you will like her. She brings you our good wishes.

“We have been studying about Japan and we think it is a very interesting country. Today we are having a Japanese party. The room is decorated with colored lanterns and chrysanthemums, and some of the children are wearing Japanese costumes, and we have played some Japanese games with rice bags. Children have a good time in Japan and America, we think.

“May our countries always be good friends.

“Sincerely yours,”

(Signed by the class).



“Great Falls, Montana

“To THE CHILDREN OF THE LAND OF CHERRY BLOSSOMS:

“We, the Camp Fire Girls of Great Falls, Montana, a state which has been called the Land of Shining Mountains, send you greetings. With our

greetings comes Miss Montana, who has been telling all the people here that she is starting on a long journey and has been bidding them good-by. All who have seen her have sent with her a wish for your happiness, and the hope that she may be the bearer of a message of peace and goodwill from the land of Uncle Sam.

"Her outfit includes a Camp Fire ceremonial gown, and the middy and skirt, tie and tam, such as are worn by Camp Fire girls throughout the United States. We hope when you see her in them that you will think of us."

"Yours in friendship for Wohelo,"

(Signed by 171 girls).



"DEAR JAPANESE CHILDREN: "Liberty, Mississippi

"Won't you please get out your geography and hunt for Mississippi in the United States? Right next to the Louisiana line is a county named Amite, and Liberty is the county seat. Here we have an agricultural high school, with two Christian organizations known as the Girl Reserves and Boys Hi-Y. We are your friends, who are taking great pleasure in sending Betty Jo to you. We hope she will be a good little girl and that she will bring you much

pleasure. She is loaded down with our love and good wishes. Please let us hear from you as soon as she arrives. Address your letter to Miss Josephine Maddox, Liberty, Amite County, Mississippi.

"Here are the names of all who have shared in the sending of Betty Jo."

(Signed by Girl Reserves—45; Boys Hi-Y—31.)

↑ THE DOLLS RECEIVED IN JAPAN

## THE DOLLS RECEIVED IN JAPAN

### ☒ *Arrival in Japan*

DURING the months of January and February Miss America and her forty-eight sisters departed from New York and San Francisco on their journey to Japan. They landed at Yokohama, a few at Osaka, and then went on to Tokyo. At Yokohama they enjoyed elaborate attentions, and notable programs were rendered in their honor, first on the steamer, where they were welcomed by a committee of Japanese girls, and then before a large audience of children in a school. The Committee's correspondent at Yokohama wrote:

"A great reception was held here; first, tea and dolls on the *Tenyo Maru*, and after that a motion picture taken of the little girls, each with a doll in her arms, walking down the gangplank and along the dock. It was a beautiful sight, for the little girls all were dressed in their very best Japanese costumes.

"From there all went in automobiles out to the Honnoku Primary School, where the exercises took

place. There were speeches by Mayor Ariyoshi, Governor Ikeda, Mr. Sekiya and others. Mr. Kemper, Consul General of the United States, spoke briefly and affectingly. He said that dolls always make people have smiling faces, and if all the smiles of all Japan were added to all the smiles of all America, enough smile infection would result to make the whole world smile. Another point he made was that students may outgrow their schools, but the dolls will remain in the schools for the next generation to enjoy, and thus the friendly act of the American children will be not only helpful to those who receive the dolls now, but a lasting testimony of goodwill.

"The platform at the reception was a beautiful sight. The forty-eight dolls were handed by American children to the Japanese children, and then placed on shelves covered with white, Miss America being in the center at the top. Much was made of Miss America. The governor's daughter received her and passed her on to her place on the shelf. In front of the stage there were masses of palms, white lilies, and red azaleas. The day had started by being cloudy, but by one o'clock it was quite clear and fine. The band was there and played all the music, even for the doll song. The main part of the audi-

ence was about two thousand children. Those who could not be accommodated in the building were on the wharf and took part there. I am sure if you could feel the radiation of goodwill and fine spirit that has been created in every part of this Empire, you would feel that the effort has not been in vain."

The doll song to which this letter refers is the Welcome Song, written by Dr. T. Takano, Japanese poet, and set to music at the Tokyo Academy of Music. It was lustily sung by hundreds of thousands at all the school receptions, and later printed and sent to every school that received a doll. It is reproduced with musical script on the next page, and here is Dr. Gulick's translation of it into English:

Welcome to you, pretty American Dolls!  
 Happy are we, happy as we can be,  
 To see your dainty little faces shine  
 With love of far-off friends beyond the sea.  
  
 Dear American Dolls, though you have come  
 A long, long way o'er ocean lanes unknown,  
 Lonely you must not be, nor pine for home—  
 For this, our land of flowers, is now your own.  
  
 You seem to us, pretty American Dolls,  
 Like little brothers, little sisters true.  
 Fair, sweet, and gentle-hearted as you are,  
 We will all love you and be nice to you.

## WELCOME SONG

M M  $\text{♩} = 56$

1 U - mi - ni - a - chi - ra - no - to - mo - da - chi - no  
 2 Na - mi - o - ha - ru - ba - ru - wa - ta - ri - ki - te  
 3 Ka - o - mo - ko - ro - mo - o - n - na - shi - ai

ma - ko - to - no - ko - ko - ro - no - ko - mot - te - ru  
 ko - ko - ma - de - o - i - de - no - ni - n - gyo - es - "  
 ya - ea - shi - i - a - na - ta - o - ta - re - ga - ma - "

ka - wa - i - ka - wa - i - u - o - gyo - es - o  
 sa - bi - shi - y - o - ni - we - i - ta - shi - ma - se - o  
 hio - n - to - no - y - mo - o - to - o - o - o - to - o

s - na - ta - o - mi - n - na - de - mu - ku - e - ma - eu.  
 o - ku - ni - oo - tsu - mo - ri - de - i - ras - sha - i  
 o - mo - wa - nu - mo - n - no - ga - a - ri - mn - sho -

↗ Reception in Tokyo and Other Cities<sup>1</sup>

THE grand reception to the friendship dolls was given on the third of March, 1927, in Tokyo. In order to reciprocate the project of the doll messengers and to give them a proper reception, the Departments of Education and Foreign Affairs united their efforts with many organizations, including the Japan-American Society, the Japanese American Relations Committee, the League of Nations Association of Japan, the Japanese Educational Association, and the Women's Peace Association, in organizing the Committee on International Friendship Among Children in Japan, the headquarters of which are in the Department of Education. This work has been greatly supported by Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, honorary chairman of the Japanese Committee on World Friendship Among Children, who has been called the Pierpont Morgan of Japan. When Townsend Harris, first ambassador from the United States, came to Japan some seventy years ago, Viscount Shibusawa, then in the prime of his youth,

<sup>1</sup> Pages 37 to 47 are excerpts freely adapted from "The Welcome to the American Doll Messengers," published in English by the Japanese Department of Education. The Committee has ventured to borrow from this attractive booklet as giving the most satisfactory picture of the welcome in Tokyo.

voluntarily offered to help the American diplomatist to promote friendly relations between Japan and America. Ever since then he has consistently worked for this same cause.

In the presence of seven princesses of the royal family, of ministers and ambassadors as well as of prominent people of both nationalities, a grand welcome was given to the American doll ambassadors, bearers of good will and friendship from American school children sent to Japanese school girls. The reception was held at the Japanese Young Men's Hall in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine at Aoyama in Tokyo, which is one of the most beautiful gardens in this city, especially celebrated for the originality of its planning.

The stage of the big hall, with its back wall covered with two large national flags of Japan and America, was decorated with a beautiful set of Japanese dolls placed on shelves in the manner customary at the doll festival; and when the ceremony of presenting the dolls to Japanese children was over, some of the American dolls were placed on the shelves side by side with the Japanese dolls, showing that they had become members of the Japanese doll family. This was the program:

Chairman, Mr. Chinjiro Matsuura  
Vice Minister of Education

## OPENING ADDRESS

## NATIONAL ANTHEMS

- a. *Kimigayo*
- b. *The Star Spangled Banner*

REPORT Mr. Ryukichi Sekiya  
Director of the Bureau of General Education

## GREETING FROM AMERICAN CHILDREN

Miss Betty Ballantine

## PRESENTATION OF DOLLS

## GREETING FROM JAPANE

Miss Yukiko

## White Pampas Pongagawa

### *SONG, Welcome to American Dolls*

## Japanese Children

## *Dolls Take Seats*

## MUSIC—*Welcome to American Dolls*

## Japanese Children

## SPEECHES

## Toyama Gakko Army Band

## SPEECHES

His Excellency Ambassador MacVeagh  
Viscount E. Shibusawa

## CLOSING ADDRESS

The scene of the presentation of the American dolls, which was done on the stage by small children of both nationalities, was touching and beautiful. Forty-nine charming American girls, largely of the American school in Tokyo, each with a doll in her arms, and the same number of Japanese children chosen chiefly from the Peeresses' School, came out on the stage from the entrance on each side of the platform. They lined up facing each other for the handing over of the dolls. Then Miss Betty Ballantine, the seven-year-old daughter of the American Consul General in Tokyo, representing the American Children, addressed the Japanese girls with a message of goodwill and friendship from the children beyond the ocean. Miss America was then presented to Miss Yukiko Tokugawa, aged seven, granddaughter of Prince Iyesato Tokugawa. This was followed by all the other forty-eight girls' handing over their dolls, each representing a state in the United States of America, to the same number of Japanese girls. Here Miss Tokugawa thanked the American children on behalf of the Japanese girls. The American children sang an American song and the Japanese girls responded by singing the song, "Welcome to American Dolls" in Japanese. When the singing was over, Miss Ballantine and Miss

Tokugawa shook hands enthusiastically on the stage. How charmingly significant was the act of these young girls! It signified the union of the younger generation of both countries for the mutual understanding and friendship which will necessarily further the establishment of international peace and goodwill.

Then came speeches. Mr. Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador, spoke first. He told the story of Santa Claus to the children, saying that "in the same spirit in which Santa Claus always brings joy and happiness and love into the homes of our people on Christmas Day, I want to bring to you girls here, on this happy occasion of your doll festival, a message from the little girls across the Pacific, a message of real and heartfelt wishes for your joy and happiness." In conclusion he said, "When you see and touch those dolls, you will find in every part of them evidences of the loving thought and sympathy with which they were made and dressed, and I am sure you will accept and treasure them in the same spirit in which they are offered; and I am equally sure that today will go down in the annals of history as one which has greatly helped to forge the chain of complete understanding and friendship between America and

Japan, which, by the grace of God, shall never be broken."

The Ambassador's speech was responded to by Viscount Shibusawa. Comparing himself to Santa Claus, he spoke about the inseparable relation between children and dolls, and emphasized the thought that the goodwill and friendship thus cultivated in the hearts of children is lasting. He pointed out that the development of mutual understanding and friendship among the children of both nations in the future will be not only a tie between Japan and America, but good news to the whole world. He said he enjoyed tremendously the boys' festival on the fifth of May when he was a little boy, though he did not pay much attention to the girls' festival. As he grew up, however, he enjoyed even the boys' festival less and less. "It is a revelation," he concluded, "that I now find myself sharing with children the joy of the doll festival at the age of eighty-eight years."

And this kindly and distinguished veteran, representing the Japanese guests, shook hands with the American Ambassador, representing the Americans, while the Toyama Military School band played a merry Boy Scout march, and the memorable reception came to a happy end.



*A thousand school children welcome one American doll.*



*Official welcome in a prefetural city.*

## THE DOLLS RECEIVED IN JAPAN 43

The large hall was crowded almost to overflowing with Japanese and American guests, including more than two thousand children representing the Japanese school girls of the capital, and American children of the district, together with hundreds of adults of both nationalities. Besides the seven princesses of the royal family, there were present many high officials and diplomats as well as prominent citizens. The list of the principal guests of the day included Mr. R. Okada, Minister of Education; Baron K. Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. M. Hanihara, Ex-Ambassador to the United States; Mr. C. Matsuura, Vice Minister of Education; Mr. K. Debuchi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. K. Awaya, Director of Bureau of Special Education; Mr. R. Sekiya, Director of Bureau of General Education; Marquis K. Komura, Director of Information Bureau, Department of Foreign Affairs; Viscount E. Shibusawa, President of the Japanese American Relations Committee; Count S. Chinda, Grand Chamberlain; Baron Y. Sakatani, Ex-Minister of Finance; Count A. Kabayama, Vice President of the America-Japan Society; Dr. J. Soeda, Member of the House of Peers; Dr. M. Sawayanagi, President of the Japanese Educational Association; Mr. C. Ariyoshi, Mayor of Yokohama City; Mr. H.

Hiratsuka, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture; Mr. K. Ikeda, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture; Mr. T. Dan, senior director of Mitsui Company; also H. E. the American Ambassador and Mrs. Charles MacVeagh; the Counselor of the American Embassy and Mrs. N. Armour; the American Consul General and Mrs. J. W. Ballantine; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Neville, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. C. Burnett, Commander and Mrs. G. M. Courts, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dooman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bowles, Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Reischauer, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Frazar, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Blake, and Mr. Benninghoff, President of the American School.

Receptions for the doll messengers were held in many districts throughout the Empire. American dolls were distributed among primary schools and kindergartens of the country by the Committee on International Friendship Among Children in Japan, through the prefectoral authorities and the Bureau of Colonies. Furthermore, in prefectoral capitals they were officially welcomed as the best of guests, the bearers of goodwill. Indeed this was one of the greatest sensations that those cities had ever experienced. Moreover, receptions held in larger cities like Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, and Nagoya, were so successful as to be compared to the one in Tokyo.

#### ☒ *Exhibits at Department Stores and Schools*

AMERICAN dolls were exhibited at five of the leading department stores in Tokyo for three days, from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh of February. The Matsuya, Matsuzakaya, Mitsukoshi, Takashimaya, and Shirokiya had for public display two hundred dolls each. There were hundreds of thousands of visitors to these stores to see the charming dolls bearing their kind greeting; it is said that there were more than three hundred thousand visitors in three days in Tokyo. The same kind of exhibition was held on the same days in large cities like Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama, and Nagoya, where large buildings were utilized and a great number of visitors were present. In Osaka and Kobe there were so many visitors that traffic policemen were asked to come and try to keep them in order.

After the exhibitions the dolls were distributed to primary schools and kindergartens throughout the country. They had to travel in all directions to find the homes waiting to receive them. In every school the children put the new doll in a room, brought their own toys and Japanese dolls and arranged them around the American doll, and spent a happy and pleasant day. They also tried to make

a picture or sketch of the doll, and never forgot to make her feel at home. Soon the Song of Welcome to the dolls became known in every nook and corner of the country, and the melody is heard now and will continue to be. Thus the friendly atmosphere that the dolls brought with them has extended its influence out of the schools into the hearts of the people in the streets.

☒ *H.I.H. Princess Teru and Miss America*

ON the twenty-sixth of March, Miss America and the forty-eight other dolls, together with a novel doll with a phonograph in her body, were taken to the Akasaka Palace by Mr. Sekiya, Director of the Bureau of General Education, where Her Majesty the Empress and her infant daughter, Princess Shigeko Teru, one year and five months old, gave them an audience in the large hall of the palace as if they had been so many little guests from America. His Majesty also visited the room and saw the little "ambassadors of children" with much interest and asked several questions about them, to which Director Sekiya replied minutely, explaining the American project to His Majesty's satisfaction.

These little guests were bidden to stay at the palace for six days, during which many young

princes and princesses came to see them. When all the dolls except Miss America—and she was kept for Princess Teru as a playmate—were sent back to the Department of Education on the first of April, each of them was given a Japanese toy as a souvenir by the Princess. This was a great and unusual honor, and shows how much appreciated the project of the doll messengers of friendship was. Among the toys were drums, dogs, battledores and shuttlecocks, creeping dolls, boxes, etc. One doll that came from California received an ornament called Shimadai (emblem of connubial felicity), for she wore a wedding dress. Here we see how minute was the attention paid to the character of each doll.

☒ *The Doll Palace*

THE doll messengers of friendship are now in the Tokyo Educational Museum, in a two-story doll house which was graciously given by Her Majesty. The house has several rooms and is altogether so delightful that the miniature inmates are certain to live a comfortable and happy life.

"The doll palace in the Educational Museum is wonderful," wrote Mrs. Bowles from Tokyo. "It is a perfect Japanese house, surrounded with an exquisite Japanese garden, the whole enclosed in a

huge glass case. Miss America is, of course, sitting in the place of honor; on either side, as guests, are a number of American dolls, together with a few Japanese dolls who act as hostesses. All over the garden are articles used for kindergarten games. Some dolls are sliding down the slide; others are on the see-saw; some are picking flowers. There are just enough Japanese dolls to act as caretakers and hostesses."

No aspect of the Japanese reception to the American dolls fascinated American children more than the story of the doll palace, and the keenest interest has been taken in the beautiful photographs of it that were sent from Japan. Indeed the extraordinary welcome given the American messengers by the entire Japanese people was felt to be so significant that this letter of appreciation was officially despatched:

THE HONORABLE K. ICHIKI

Minister of the Imperial Household, Tokyo, Japan

DEAR SIR:

On behalf of the boys and girls of the United States who shared in the adventure of sending doll messengers of friendship to participate in the wonderful doll festival so characteristic of your beautiful

country, may we ask you kindly to convey to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Japan our hearty thanks for the gracious interest and welcome with which she and her entire people honored those little messengers?

We have learned with the greatest possible joy of the welcome receptions given the doll messengers, not only in the principal cities but in every part of Her Majesty's empire and in many thousands of schools.

We were particularly pleased to learn of the visit to the Imperial Palace of Miss America and her forty-eight state sisters, of Her Majesty's entertainment of the little visitors for an entire week, and then of her gracious gift of a wonderful doll palace in which they shall have a permanent home in the Imperial Educational Museum in Tokyo. Photographs have already been received showing the dolls in their beautiful new residence.

We pray that these expressions of friendship from the boys and girls of the United States to those of Japan, and the wonderful way in which these messengers have been welcomed by the people of Japan, may help to cement the mutual goodwill between the two countries. We earnestly hope that mutual understanding, together with confidence and co-

operation in all good works for the peace and prosperity of the whole world, may grow from more to more.

Kindly convey to Her Imperial Majesty the above expressions of our deep appreciation and esteem, on behalf both of ourselves and of the children of the United States.

S. PARKES CADMAN, *President*

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, *Secretary*

*Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America*

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, *Chairman*

SIDNEY L. GULICK, *Secretary*

*Commission on International Justice and Goodwill*

LUCY W. PEABODY, *Chairman*

JEANNETTE W. EMRICH, *Secretary*

*Committee on World Friendship Among Children.*



#### ☒ *The Prize Poem Contest*

IN Osaka, in addition to the official ceremonies conducted by the Department of Education at which the mayor of the city and governor of the prefecture participated and some two thousand children were in attendance, there was one arranged by the *Asahi Shimbun*, a leading newspaper, in its own auditorium. Here three thousand children were pres-

ent, each girl with her doll in her arms. A feature of this reception was the reading of the poem which had won the prize awarded by the paper for the best welcome song. When the three thousand sealed envelopes had been opened, it was found that the prize had been won by a twelve-year-old Korean school girl, Miss Tei Kyoku-cho. The poem, according to its translator, Dr. Gulick, suffers from the change into another language, but it is still a beautiful utterance of the heart of childhood.

From the Land of the Stars, sailing, sailing—  
In ships of gold, is it?  
Or in ships of silver, is it?—  
Come the beautiful dolls, the wonderful guests.

O come with us to yonder mountain.  
There we shall play.

Shall we play hide and seek? Shall we play  
catch-the-devil? <sup>1</sup>

Or shall we play jan-ken-po?  
O beautiful dolls, O wonderful guests.

Here under the cherry trees let us spread our mats,  
Here let us feast.  
We shall feast on finest white rice  
And on the sweetest bean cakes,  
O beautiful dolls, O honorable guests.

<sup>1</sup> Game of tag.

☒ *Distribution of the Dolls*

THE general procedure followed in distributing the doll messengers in Japan was for the Department of Education to assign a given number to each prefecture. After the prefectoral reception had been held, the chief of the Department of Education decided which schools were to receive dolls, for alas, there were not enough to go around. The schools receiving dolls then had each its own reception, and these were, after all, the most intimate and appealing. Many of the schools took photographs, and some of these came to Committee headquarters. Thence they were forwarded, whenever possible, to the senders of the dolls concerned.

In order to make sure that every Japanese recipient of a doll might have a thoroughly intelligible message from America, the following letter was prepared and translated into Japanese by Miss Michi Kawai. A copy of the translation was placed by the Department of Education in each package consigned to a school.

“DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS IN JAPAN:

“This doll messenger of friendship carries the greetings of our Committee on World Friendship Among Children to you and to your family.

“Notwithstanding her long voyage, your doll, I hope, will still be able to say ‘Mama,’ and may also be able to open her eyes and see the O Hina Matsuri and the new sights which you will show her in your beautiful country.

“I wish to let you know that tens of thousands of American children and young people, and older ones too, have become deeply interested in Japan since they have heard of your beautiful festival. They are sending many thousands of dolls like this one to say, so far as dolls can say it, how much we wish for you, and for all the children in Japan, joy and prosperity, health and long life.

“Knowing as I do, from my many years of life in your country, that you will at once begin to ask what you should send to the givers of your doll as an expression of your appreciation, may I suggest that you send a thank-you letter, and perhaps a picture postcard showing your wonderful cherry blossoms or your glorious chrysanthemums? . . . Our children will be eagerly waiting for a letter, written in Japanese or in English on your pretty Japanese letter paper. And if you have a photograph of yourself, that, too, will be highly appreciated.

“In case by chance the name and address of the senders of your doll has been lost on the way, if you

will send your letter to my care, giving the number on your doll's passport, I will try to trace the clues and get your letter to the right person.

"Hoping that you and your sisters and friends may all have great fun with your American doll, and that your country and ours may always be loyal friends, I am, with all good wishes,

"Very cordially yours,  
SIDNEY L. GULICK."



*¶ Additional Receptions*

FROM the prefectural government office at Wakayama came this letter from the governor.

"February 2, 1927

"The beautiful dolls, the messengers of friendship, arrived at Wakayama-shi station yesterday, where they were welcomed as if they were real persons by more than one thousand school children, each holding the flags of your country and ours.

"I had the letters which the dolls brought rendered into Japanese, and am going to exhibit the dolls and their letters to the public in the Exhibition Hall of Wakayama Products, the most beautiful building here in the city. All who are expected to flock to the building will not only enjoy the beauti-

ful dolls, but will be able to understand the meaning of those lovely childish letters, which, I hope, will do much to promote the good feeling of the population of this prefecture toward your country.

"Let me take the liberty of expressing my heartfelt thanks for your great work.

"Sincerely yours,  
K. HASEGAWA."

Many interesting accounts of the doll receptions have come from Americans who were in Japan at the time of the arrival of the dolls. Here is one quoted at length because it is typical.

"I wish you could have seen some of the welcome ceremonies the friendship dolls received. Receptions were given to them by the highest officials of the land just as if they had been real ambassadors from America.

"Officials in the prefectural office had a ship built of paper with the sea all around, the ship just entering Yokohama harbor. The dolls were on deck or peeping from the portholes, with coats and hats on, all ready to land. Japanese dolls stood on the pier ready to welcome them, waving the American and Japanese flags.

"Next scene: American dolls were being shown

the wonders of the city, Japanese dolls acting as guides.

"Next scene: All were seated around tables at a welcome banquet. A lovely Japanese lady doll was giving an address of welcome, while a number of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen in waiting were ready to serve the guests, and little maids in kimonos waited on table.

"Then came the tea party at Miyajima. The dolls were sitting on the green lawn or in rustic seats or by the seaside, having such a good time. One was so tired that she was in the hotel taking a rest. One was in such a funny position that I asked if she had been broken on the way, and then happened to glance at the notice, which said: 'I can do my hands and feet any way I like.'

"This exhibit, the most beautiful display of dolls I ever saw, was in the Commercial Museum, a large modern building. From morning till late at night crowds flocked to see it. So many came that from time to time the gates had to be shut to keep the crowds back until the building could be partly emptied. This scene continued for a week. The last night at ten o'clock more crowds were waiting to get in.

"After this the dolls were distributed to the

various schools and kindergartens throughout the prefecture.

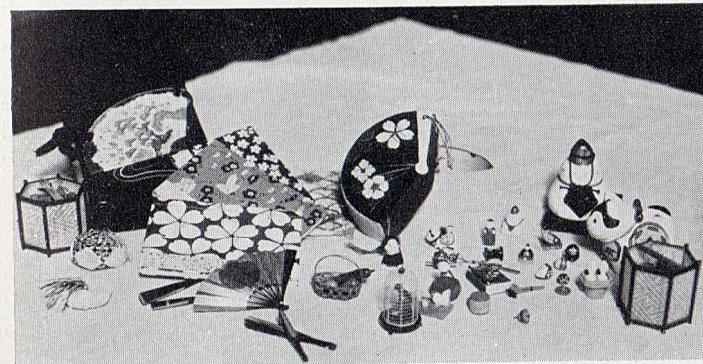
"The most touching of the ceremonies I witnessed was at a country school where never before had any foreigner come. The school principal sent an invitation for us to come and present the doll. The whole village took a holiday. It was a perfect day. The school was by the seashore. The mountain had been dug down to make room for the buildings. The special guests of honor were the people of the village over seventy-five years old. A delegation met us at the train and escorted us through the village to the school. As we passed, children were standing to bow welcome; Miss Maddox, the kindergartner, said she realized how royalty must feel. The school grounds were gay with flags of all nations. The assembly room was decorated with cherry blossoms. On a platform the usual tiers of doll festival type were at the back, with the dolls arranged according to custom. All the guests except the Americans were seated on the floor in front of the platform. The children were seated around the guests, packed so thick that not an inch of floor was left. It was a sea of black hair, shining eyes, and rosy cheeks, a glowing background to the weather-beaten faces of the old folks of the village.

"After the singing of the Japanese national hymn (they made an apology for not being able to sing the American national air), we three visiting Americans met two Japanese children, a boy and a girl, on the platform. Margaret Cobb carried the doll, and after due bowings presented the doll in behalf of the children of America. The Japanese girl received the doll. Then the boy received it from the girl and held it very tenderly and carefully, while the girl presented Margaret with a present in memory of the occasion. Then the two girls clasped hands. The enthusiastic clapping of hands made it seem as if the roof might be lifted. On many an old wrinkled face, hardened by years of toil on the sea or land, there were tears of joy; the grandchildren and great-grandchildren had come into a beautiful inheritance—friendship between the two countries that could insure the peace of the Pacific. These young folks would not be called on to support large navies or to go to war, but could pursue the arts of peace, making their country rich through the service of her people in productive work.

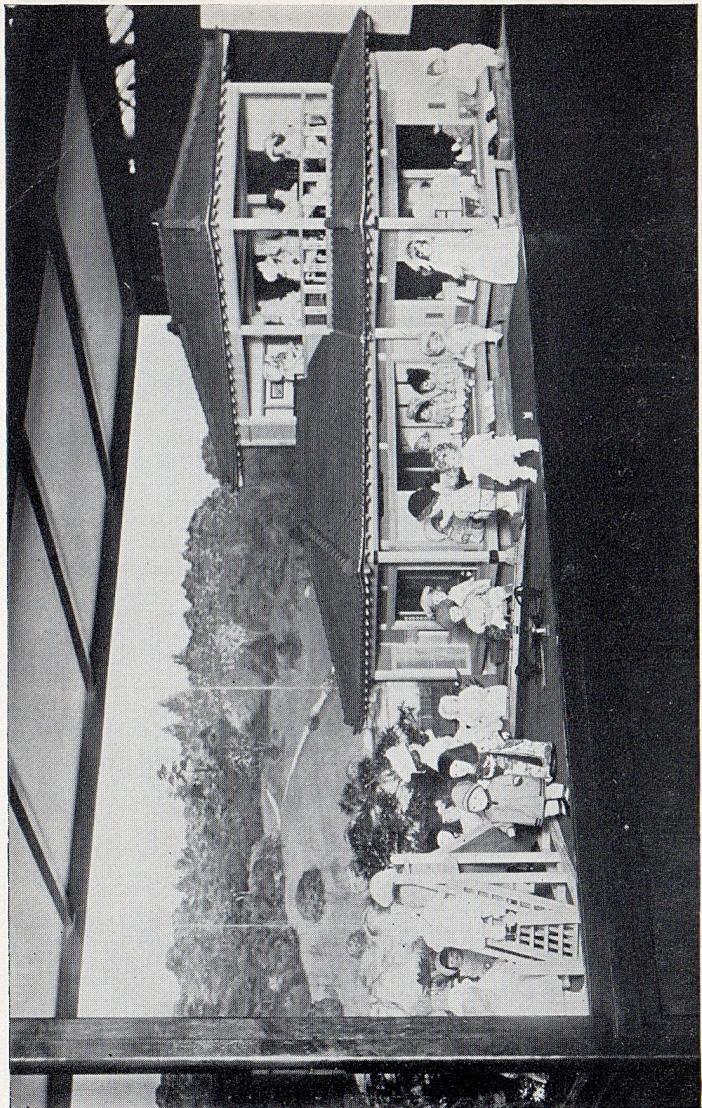
"After the ceremony was over, of course there must be a photograph. No function in Japan is ever complete without a photograph to keep the occa-



*Miss America with the toy gifts bestowed by H. I. M. the Empress of Japan.*



*Another view of the Imperial gifts.*



*The Doll Palace in the Imperial Education Museum, Tokyo, presented by H. I. M. the Empress of Japan as a permanent home for the American dolls.*

## THE DOLLS RECEIVED IN JAPAN 59

sion green in memory. The doll was the child in the midst, the emblem of friendship and goodwill.

"Dinner was served to all guests. They had sent to the city and ordered a course dinner for the American guests, as they feared we could not eat the Japanese food. We assured them we were happy to sit on the floor and partake of the same food as the others. As we ate, different ones had some word to say of the joy of the day. One old man came and sat by me, saying it was very impolite of him to speak to me while I was eating, but he was so happy he could not refrain from expressing his gratitude. Never before in this village had foreigners and Japanese sat and partaken of food together. One old man said he had seen the reign of four emperors, but never before had he witnessed anything like this.

"Someone should write a book on the reception of these dolls. History gives us nothing like it."

An American visitor who chanced to be in Japan wrote to the Committee:

"You have long before this heard of the enthusiastic way in which the dolls were received. I was present at the reception ceremony when they arrived in Yokohama. Since then I have been through

Kyushu and find that at each capital a somewhat similar program was used. At Kagoshima the head of the big department store in which some of the dolls were being exhibited arranged that I should speak to about three hundred school teachers. At Saga the superintendent of schools made arrangements so that I spoke to an assembly of eleven hundred high school boys in the morning, and to eight hundred high school girls in the afternoon. This, too, was fully reported in the Saga and Fukuoka papers. Unquestionably the dolls have been welcomed as an expression of kindly feeling and with the hope that such feeling will increase."

Another statement was from Otaru:

"When the friendship dolls arrived and a delegation of sixteen were sent to Otaru, our kindergarten was one of the sixteen schools chosen to receive one of the dolls. On April 28th we were summoned to the mayor's reception for the dolls, held in the huge undoba or playground of one of the primary schools in the city.

"Eight of our little tots, including Otis Cary, and one of our three Japanese teachers and I made up our delegation. The platform was decorated with the Japanese and American flags and with the dolls,

beautifully displayed. The chairman made an elaborate opening speech stressing the better understanding between nations brought about by the American friendship dolls, and describing the dolls and their passports minutely. The Welcome Song was sung by the enormous audience of school girls. Then the mayor ascended the platform and read his long, long speech—quite four yards long! And at last came the great moment of the presentation of the dolls.

"First they were symbolically presented by the mayor's small daughter (whose sister is in our kindergarten) to a dear little girl, Betty McKinnon, daughter of an American professor at the Commercial College here. Then the name of each school was called out and its representative received the doll, after many bows and steps, from the hands of the mayor himself. I let Otis accompany our little representative, Kamada Akiko, daughter of one of our Presbyterian elders, up to the platform, and when he saw the beautiful little Girl Scout doll allotted to us, he cried out, in anguish fairly, 'Am I going to get one too?'

"Later, when I exhibited the doll to the whole kindergarten and tried to impress them with the solemnity and grandeur of the occasion by asking

them to guess who the great man was who had presented the dolls—the most *erai* (famous) man in Otaru—, one little boy guessed 'Jimmu Tenno!' (Japan's first emperor, 660 B.C.) Can't you see Jimmu Tenno giving out American friendship dolls? When I told them to try again, another child said, 'Tenno Heika' (emperor), and still another, 'Kami Sama' (God). So then I told them it was none other than Hide Ko's father, the mayor, which they comprehended at once."

The welcome in Miyazaki took place in the Prefectural Education Association Building. Practically all of the educators of the city were present. As Mr. Charles M. Warren described it:

"In the lack of any American child, Mrs. Warren, as the only American woman in the prefecture, was asked by the governor to make the presentation speech. At the very front there were about fifteen hundred girls of the first four grades packed in tightly on the floor. Behind them sat a thousand parents and teachers. On the large platform in front were the ninety-five dolls; at the rear, the governor and the head of the prefectural department of education on one side, and the American representatives [Mr. and Mrs. Warren] on the other.

"The governor gave a fine talk to the children, emphasizing the friendship side of these dolls. As the tiny girls, to represent the different schools of the city, were called up on the platform, the governor handed Mrs. Warren a doll and she presented it to the child. There was tremendous enthusiasm among the girls as they rose and sang the Song of Welcome. It is, by the way, interesting to note that the winner of the contest for the words of the song to be sung all over the Empire on this occasion was a Korean girl, student in a school in Japan.

"After the song Mrs. Warren made an address to the children. This event, taking place the day preceding her departure for the United States on furlough, made an extremely happy message to carry back to the givers of the friendly message. The dolls had been on exhibition for two days at the prefectural commercial museum, and literally thousands of people, adults as well as children, had thronged to see them. A teacher in a country school told us, 'My children are so excited over this that they can't sleep nights.'

"In general, if one may add his conviction, which is based on personal observation locally as well as on what he can gather elsewhere, this friendship doll episode has proved the occasion of sending up

the thermometer of international friendly feeling higher than any other single thing in the history of the two lands, with the exception of the aid at the time of the great earthquake."

These next paragraphs are taken from the annual report of the American Board Mission.

"The coming of the American dolls with their message of friendship and goodwill touched more or less intimately every station and institution with which we are connected. The present writer was very sceptical of results until she saw with her own eyes and heard with her own ears the way in which men of education and influence explained to the children the beautiful significance of these charming guests.

"In Matsuyama, the city where Dr. Gulick lived and worked for a number of years, the presentation to the prefecture had an added interest, for Merle, Mr. Leeds Gulick's young son, with his father's help, gave the dolls, which were the outcome of the inspiration of his grandfather to promote friendship between America and Japan.

"From Kobe Miss DeForest wrote: "These doll messengers stirred the thought and imagination of our group. Our college students translated into

オヒナマツリ 二年生 挿下としゑ 爰立  
 今日ハセソセイガタクサンオニンギヤウ  
 カザツテクダサイマシタ。マンナカニ  
 ハトホイイトホイイトホイイアメリカ  
 テ下サツタセシルサントマーマー  
 ヤウデシタラムクトマーマー  
 イコエデイヒマス。イフ  
 カヘツテオカアサンヤオキエサンニ  
 オハナシラスルト、ソシナカワイイ  
 オニンギヤウサンガミタイネト  
 サンラダツコケウシツイタ  
 テサシテイタ  
 フタクシモイタ  
 マツテキマス。

Japanese the letters that came with the seventy dolls assigned to our prefecture, and helped as interpreters and ushers at the public reception given for them. From far and near have come to us echoes of how the dolls have been first officially welcomed by the high ones of the land, and then hugged into the hearts of the little school girls before being put into glass cases for posterity to sigh for.'

"From Tottori Miss Coe wrote: 'We wish to put on record that the friendship dolls were most effective messengers. They were welcomed by representatives from schools through the prefecture. All the leading officials came, enjoyed it all, and everyone smiled. The American teacher was asked to make a speech to fifteen hundred attractive listeners. Later at the primary school she spoke again to a thousand children and their parents. Every time the doll was introduced, full explanations were repeated. All of this has brought many chances for friendship with otherwise inaccessible leaders.'

Into every part of Japan traveled the dolls. "Kitani is a typical (far inland) farming village at the western base of the Japanese Alps," wrote one of our correspondents. "Here I addressed the school children, and afterwards we were entertained by the

faculty of seventeen. As soon as we had had the first round of tea, this school's doll was brought out and shown us, and the school principal told us of the profound impression it had made on this little village of one hundred and fifty families, many of whom had never seen a foreigner."

☒ *Thank-you Letters from Japanese Children*

It is through the children's letters, however, that we best realize with what joy the dolls and their messages were received. Here are translations of a few of the thousands of letters that came to America, all written by hand on Japanese paper, delicately decorated. One such letter, part of which is reproduced in facsimile on the opposite page, reflects the perfection of the handwriting, as well as the courtesy and precision of expression, which all Japanese children are taught. Here, in a freely adapted translation, is what it says:

"Today our teacher graciously displayed for us many dolls, and in the middle of them placed a doll from far, far-away America, whose name is Cecile. When she rolls her tongue she says in a cunning voice, 'Mama.'

"When, on returning home, I told mother and sis-

ter about it, 'How we would like to see this cunning doll, too,' they said.

"And once when I went to the teacher's room I persuaded them to be so kind as to let me hold Cecile in my arms.

SHIKA TOMOYE,

Second Grade, nine years old."



"I am looking at a forest where our village shrine is built. There is a river running below the forest. It is summer, and strong sunshine falls upon them and everything appears tinged with green.

"Looking through my windows at this scenery, I am writing this letter of thanks to the girls and boys of America who sent us this beautiful doll.

"It was May 20th, I think, the day the azalea in our garden began to bloom, that our teacher introduced to us a blue-eyed doll from America. She has a beautiful dress and hat and very pretty shoes. She has come to live with us, and we are so happy that we feel we are in dreams and we say to each other, 'What a warm heart the American boys and girls have.'

"I learned in my lesson of geography that the Pacific Ocean is the largest in the world, and, think of it, she came across it, but she shows no sign of a

hard trip. She says 'Mama' and plays with us. We have shown her the Japanese firefly, and the girls, with red bands around their heads, planting rice.

"Dear American children, we shall not forget you, even in our dreams. This doll is a messenger of peace. When I saw her and heard her say 'Mama' I couldn't help but feel a warm sensation run through my body, and a thought came to me that we children in America and Japan are really brothers and sisters.

"We are hoping to send our O Ningyo San [Miss Doll] to you some day, but now we are thanking you for your great kindness.

NOBUE KAGEBAYASHI,

Grade Five, First Primary School, Nara-Ken."



"A doll which is the ambassador of peace came to my school from far America. My school is situated on top of a hill, and there are many lovely green trees round about the school, and we can see the boats coming and going over the bay which is smooth like a millpond.

"We can see the grand Mount Amagiri, which has an abundance of trees.

"Oh, my school is such a lovely school, just like

the one we read about in a fairy story. I am studying very happily in this school, and I am in the fifth grade. I long for America whenever the teachers teach us geography of your wide country.

"My heart was full of happiness when I was saluted 'Mama' by that ambassador with blue eyes and golden hair, and cheeks that are so rosy, and lovely plump body, legs and feet. On the 10th of May we held a welcome meeting. Our big auditorium was full of village people. At that time we put beautiful flowers in the vase and made a lovely wreath.

"Besides that, we drew pictures and wrote compositions and did writing lessons and handwork. These we hung in front of the platform. Lovely Japanese dolls sat beside the dolls which were so kindly sent to us from America. Japanese dolls made friends with her. I think that doll was happy with the Japanese dolls. I wish you could see a delightful meeting such as this. We will be friendly forever with this doll, and study well because of her presence with us.

"Shirakata Primary School,  
Nakatado Gun, Kagawa Province."

Two children expressed themselves in verse, here presented in the translation of a fellow-Japanese:

Miss O Ningyo San, Honorable Miss Doll, born in America,  
Crossing the Pacific, the roaring sea,  
Leaving with the pillow, night after night,  
The memories of sorrow and joys of the trip,  
You arrived in Japan, the land of cherry blossoms.

Miss O Ningyo San, born in America,  
What are the things you see with your eyes?  
Do you like our land and our cherry blossoms?  
How do you like our scenery  
Compared with the country whence you come?

From a far land across the sea,  
Leaving behind your loved country you come,  
Don-bu-ri-ko-ko, [sound of waves]  
Don-bu-ri-ko-ko.

Into this Land of the Rising Sun,  
Amid gay cherry and peach trees' bloom,  
We welcome you.

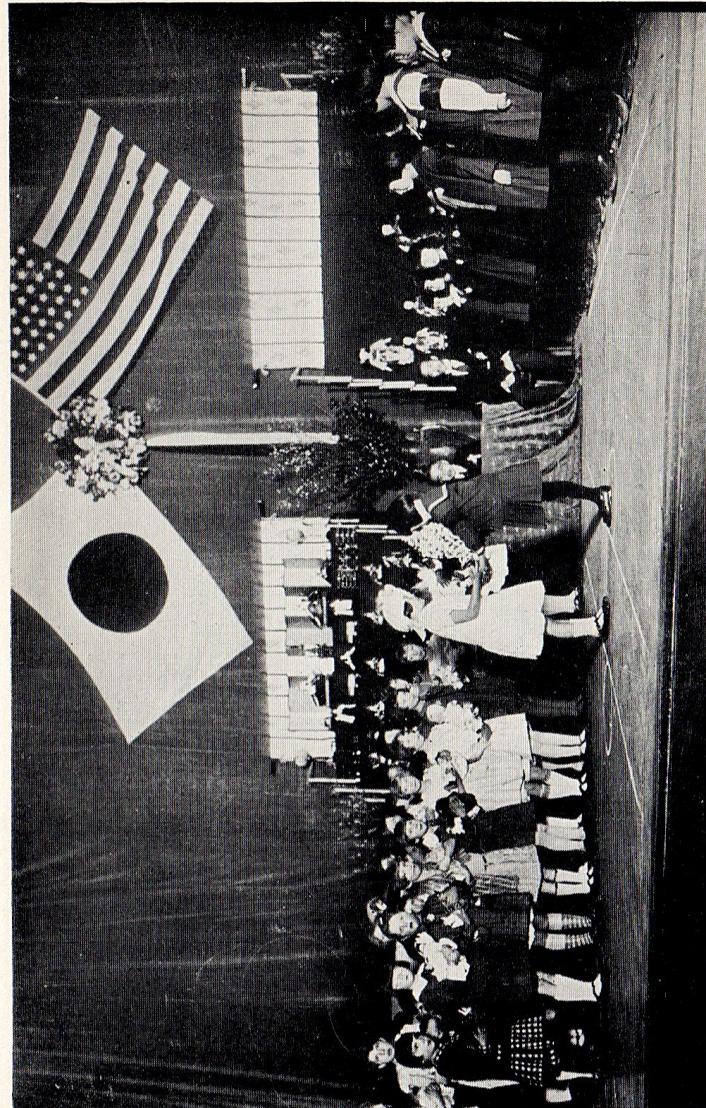
Bring, then, the cake and the rare white wine,  
While in joy our hearts combine  
As we sing,  
Tan-tan-ta-ra-tan, [sound of drums]  
Tan-tan-ta-ra-tan.

Thousands of Japanese teachers helped the children to understand and enjoy the dolls. One of them wrote to an Oregon school:

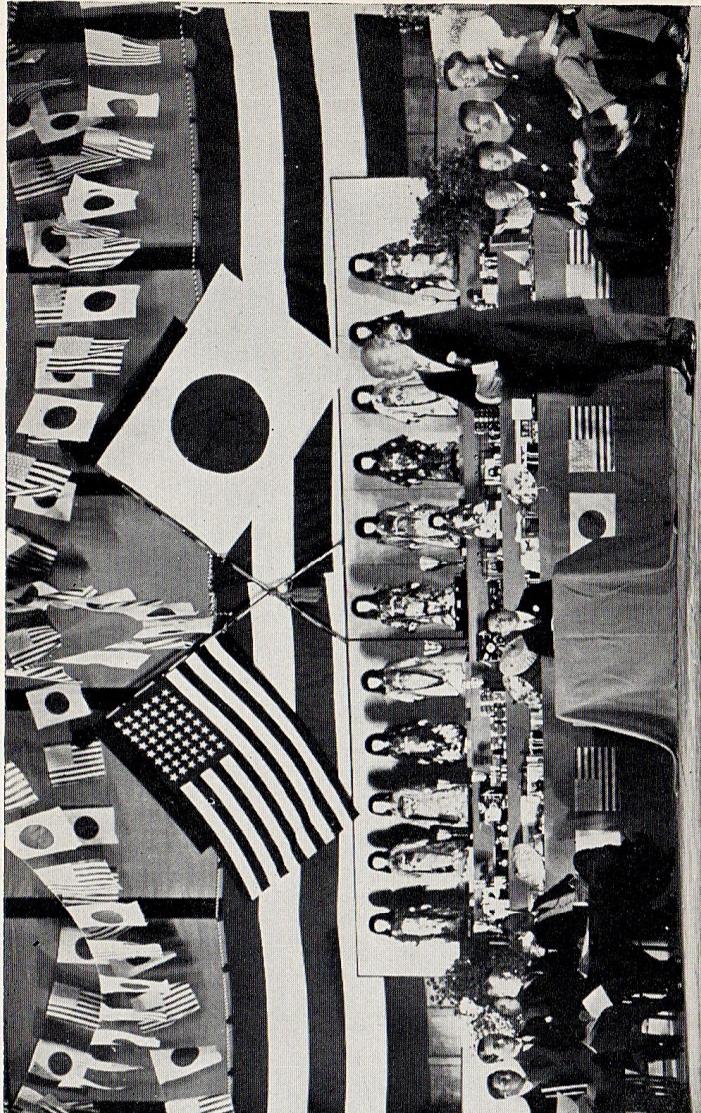
"Great was the anticipation for the coming of  
Mildred Louise, and a big day of happiness was

planned. Decorations of silk flags made by the children's own hands were hung, floors were made clean, baskets of cherry blossoms, fruits, candies and cakes were placed on the honored shelf. The children's desire had been granted. They had hoped their lovely new friend would arrive in cherry blossom time, and she had come.

"The next day the room was wonderful in decoration—American flags hung side by side with our own flag. Miss Mildred Louise sat in the middle on the *tokunomo*, the place of honor. Two new friends sat by her. All through the program she sat looking with her blue eyes, and smelling roses with her tall nose. After the children gave their welcome, her answer was made by her sweet mouth—'Mama.' This time she did not seem homesick for her parents in America; the tear in her eye was gone, for she was made welcome, this sweet doll who 'messaged' across the big ocean, coming on a big ship and train. We all stood up and sang our Welcome Song. Then she sat on the arm of one of our youngest; all gathered round, all got in the lens, and we had our picture taken. Much love and friends are made because you sent Mildred Louise. Stronger love for your country is made. We will be good friends to her the long time of our lives."



*The official welcome in Tokyo to the Doll Messengers of Friendship.*



*The official farewell in Tokyo, Viscount Shibusawa making the principal address.*

↑ DOLL AMBASSADORS OF GOODWILL

## DOLL AMBASSADORS OF GOODWILL

### ☒ *The Answer from Japan*

BEFORE summer came, word had reached America that a great surprise was being planned as a response from the children of Japan to the children of America.

The long letters and beautiful handwork they had already sent to the United States in acknowledgment of the friendship dolls apparently did not seem to the very courteous Japanese an adequate expression of appreciation. The Japanese Committee on International Friendship Among Children, acting with the Department of Education, decided to ask the pupils in the schools which had received the American dolls to contribute one sen each (half a cent) to help send dolls, to be officially known as Doll Ambassadors of Goodwill, on a return mission.

Her Royal Highness Princess Teru graciously consented to head the fund, to which 2,610,000 Japanese school girls subscribed. At once artists, the most skillful in the land, were engaged to create fifty-

eight dolls. One was a gift from the Imperial household. Of the others one came from each prefecture and one from each of the six largest cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya.

These doll ambassadors, thirty-three inches tall, were dressed to represent Japanese ladies of the aristocracy. Their gorgeous robes were of the most luxurious silk to be found in Japan, and were decorated exquisitely with hand-printed or delicately painted patterns specially designed in proportion to the diminutive figures. So gay was the company when assembled that they gave an impression of bright, multi-colored butterflies. The most stately and joyous doll of all was that given by the Imperial household and bearing the name of the Empire. She was Miss Dai Nippon, or, according to ancient custom, Miss Yamato, who was to become best known in America as Miss Japan. This favored doll brought with her a beautiful set of lacquer furniture inlaid with gold, and accessories that included many varied and handsome articles, such as footwear, parasol, screens, writing material, brazier, tea set and personal ornaments. Indeed, all of the travelers were perfectly equipped for their journey into the land of waiting friends.

The symbolic ambassadors gave an amazing im-

pression of being persons rather than dolls. Upon their delicately beautiful faces was written the gentle reserve of the Orient, but with it was a whimsical and wistful expression that made a subtle emotional appeal. "It is strange," wrote one woman, "how those inanimate creatures thrill us and inspire us to nobler, more loving thoughts and purposes."

☒ *Farewell Receptions*

WHEN the ambassadors were ready, each one went to her prefecture or city for an official farewell. The program at Osaka was typical of these farewells.

"You will be pleased to hear," wrote a Japanese friend, "that Miss Osaka and Miss Naniwa, who are going to the United States to return the good wishes of your children, had a very fine farewell meeting in the central auditorium of Osaka on October 19th. Some of the American residents were present, and the hall was packed with many thousands of school children with their parents. Enclosed is a postcard with a short poem written by one of the school girls." The poem means, says Dr. Gulick:

Farewell, Miss Osaka,  
Long-sleeved and almond-eyed;  
The long boat-ride of the messenger afar  
Must be lonely.

When you arrive in the star-spangled land,  
Play good-naturedly  
With the little boys and girls.  
Miss Osaka, good-by.

"The governor and mayor were unfortunately out of town, but their representatives officiated at the ceremony. The usual formality of the doll presentation was repeated, and the charming little Japanese girl who presented Miss Naniwa from Osaka Fu (the prefecture) and Miss Osaka from Osaka (the city) captivated everyone. Her name, Mariko, means ball, and the design embroidered on her *obi* is that of a ball." It is this same Mariko whose photograph has been made the frontispiece of this book.

The farewell to Miss Fujiyama was described by the Rev. Clifford R. Stetson of Shizuoka:

"Today, October 19 (1927), we have attended the farewell meeting for Fujiyama Mihoko-San, the doll that is being sent from Shizuoka Prefecture to the children of America. Once more we were made to feel very happy because of the cordial hospitality of the Educational Association. Although the meeting was informal in character, it was perfect in every way.

"In the great hall were about twelve hundred girl

students, representing most of the schools and kindergartens in Shizuoka city and vicinity. Mr. Hasegawa, governor of the prefecture, Mr. Kojima, mayor of the city, and the officials of the organization were seated at the front, and the favored guests sat across from them. The front of the hall was arranged with many steps built up from the platform, and was filled with dolls which the school children had brought to tell their sister good-by. In the center was Miss Fujiyama Mihoko, a beautiful doll three feet tall, made in Kyoto, famous for its dolls, and dressed in a beautiful silk kimono embroidered in gold and silver. About her were her many belongings —boxes for kimono, mirror, dressing-case, trunk, all in the lacquer work of old Japan. It will be interesting to the children at home to see her, for she is a very splendid young person. The workmanship is exquisite, as the best workmanship in Japan always is.

"The program was quite simple, and was carried out very smoothly. After we had gathered, all sang the Japanese national air and 'My country, 'tis of thee.' Then there were addresses of farewell to the doll by the governor and the mayor. The governor especially has been interested in the project, and it was he who decided upon the name. Mt. Fuji is half in Shizuoka Prefecture, and Miho is a place famed

for its fine view of Mt. Fuji, and so the name is quite appropriate. A thirteen-year-old girl, representing the school children, spoke first, saying to us something like this: 'The dolls sent by your country to us last spring were of very sweet and loving disposition, and we have lived and played with them very happily ever since. Now the children of Japan are sending fifty dolls to America, and we hope they will be messengers of goodwill and friendship, too.'

"Then to the doll she said: 'Mihoko-San, please take good care of yourself as you go on your long journey, and be a good friend to the children of the land to which you go. *Sayonara.*'

"They had asked me to speak for the guests, and so, after expressing our own personal pleasure in the meeting, I said: 'I have but three words to say. One is to the officials who have so carefully carried out this project in friendship. That is *thank you*. The second is to the children of Japan, who are sending this doll to represent them in America across the sea. She is going where you all would like to go. She takes your greetings and love. We can assure you that the boys and girls she meets there will appreciate your thought of them, and that as you and they grow to maturity together, though you do not see each other's faces nor speak each other's lan-

guage, you will find mutual joy and fellowship in your relations one with the other. My word to you is greeting and love. The third is to Miss Fujiyama. You are going to my country. You will find people busy and often thoughtless of the little courtesies, and sometimes even selfish in their attitude toward others, but as you come to know them you will know that their hearts are right, and that their real feelings are of friendliness, kindness and love, as are those of your friends from whom you go. May your voyage be pleasant, and your life a service of friendship and love. Good-by.'

"The farewell song which was sung was a charming one. The general thought was this: 'Today is the day on which our doll is to go on a long journey. With warm heart let us bid her farewell. Our dear friends with blue eyes and golden hair over the sea will welcome you heartily. Go cheerfully; good-by.' The meeting was closed by a short address by Mr. Ozaki, president of the Association, who is also a member of the House of Peers. We were served delicious cocoa and cakes in another room after the meeting, and had our picture taken.

"It was altogether a delightful occasion, and I am sure that it was worth all the effort that was put into it in making a real point of contact between these

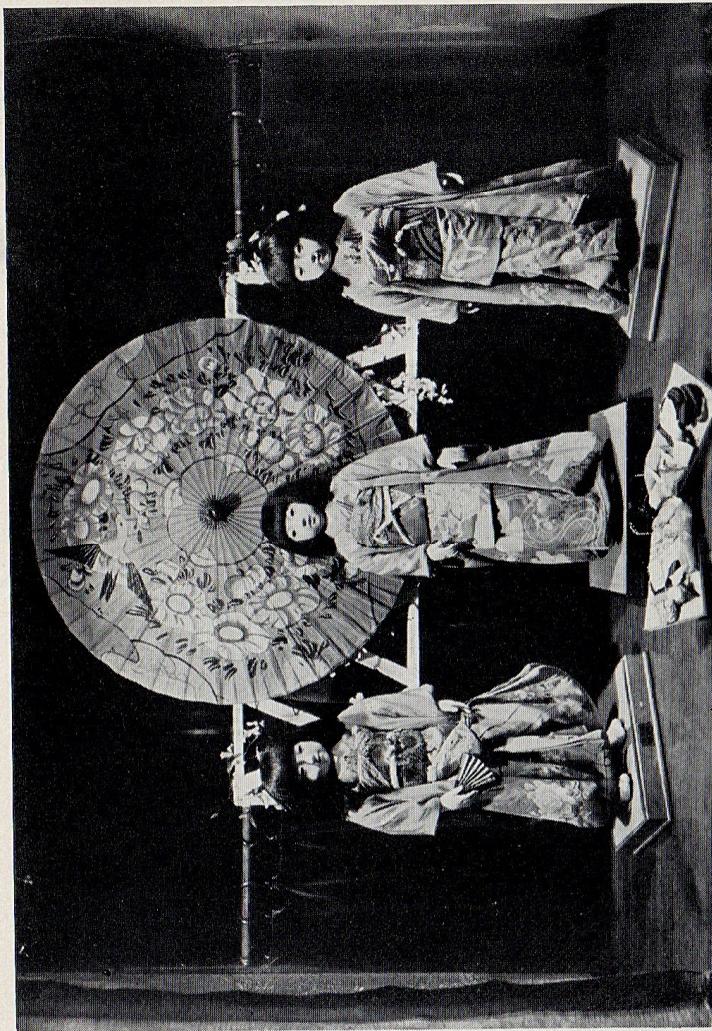
hundreds of children and the children to whom the doll will go as a very definite and visible evidence of goodwill. We hope that such friendly interchange of greetings can often take place, for the good of us all."

☒ *Leavetaking in Tokyo*

THE receptions culminated in a great farewell meeting in Tokyo, of which Viscount Shibusawa wrote: "The dolls sent from different parts of the country, after they had received a good send-off, finally reached Tokyo, and here the farewell reception for them was held on November 4th at the Meiji Seinenkan (Young Men's Hall), where the American doll messengers were welcomed this spring. The occasion was honored by the gracious presence of the Princesses of the blood. The American Ambassador and more than a thousand attendants filled the hall to capacity, and the gathering proved to be a success no less brilliant than that of the welcome reception held in the spring."

A representative of one of Tokyo's largest newspapers observed in addressing Miss Tokyo:

"You are not a spiritless and lifeless being, for you are filled with goodwill and the kind thoughts of Tokyo school girls. Your duty is just the same as



Three of the fifty-eight Ambassadors of Goodwill.



*Four of the ambassadors, shown with their delicate belongings, and a trunk typical of those used by all of them on their American tour.*

that of our American doll friends who came over here last year—to convey the kindest thoughts of Japanese youngsters to American boys and girls. Rise above racial obstruction; for the sake of humanity make friends as youngsters to youngsters. Live and learn happily together, and bring peace and plenty to this land of ours. I do not doubt for a moment that the happy relation now embracing America and Japan will continue. Your duty is to cement it forever, my doll messenger of goodwill."

Eight-year-old Masako Matsumoto, pupil of the Model School connected with the Tokyo Higher Normal School, gave the farewell message to the Japanese dolls.

"We received very, very nice dolls from American friends," she said. "These dolls were messengers of peace. How happy we were at that time. Now we are asking our Japanese dolls to go to America to say thank you. Today our dolls, Miss Hideko Yamato and fifty-seven others, are going to sail to the Land of Stars and Stripes. We are very happy that the dolls are ready to leave, but also we feel a little sorry that we must now part. Our dear messengers, when you get to that land, please tell our real warm hearts to the American friends, and also tell them that we

are thankful to have those American dolls and that they are having a nice time since they came. Our American friends must be waiting for your arrival. I do hope they will love you. If so, we shall be so happy, because we too will become good friends. I think there are many interesting things to see in that country, such as big houses, nice parks, beautiful flowers. American girls will show you such pretty things. Please tell them our interesting fairy tales. You must be in the boat two weeks to cross the Pacific Ocean before you get to America, but you will not be lonely, for you have many friends. Please take good care of yourselves. We are praying for your happy and safe voyage and we shall never, never forget you, even forever. Good-by, Miss Hideko Yamato and other fifty-seven dolls. Now let us sing a song of farewell to you."

 *The Farewell Song*

THE song, written for this occasion by a Japanese poet, voiced the children's farewell:

O NINGYO WO OKURU UTA

Kono hinokuni yori hoshinokuni e  
Kyo o kadode no Ningyo yo.  
Sumeru manako wo uruosazu  
Mayu wo kirakite saraba yuke.

Yorokobi mukaete idasu te ni  
Sono te wo nobe yo, Ningyo yo,  
Makoto wo komuru te to te niwa  
Emi no hana koso tsune ni sake.

Warera ga kokoro o kokoro to shi  
Saraba toku yuke, Ningyo yo.  
Nami no tooka wo sugosa naba,  
Itaru tokoro ni haru wo min.

To OUR DOLLS—A GOOD-BY SONG

From this land of the Sun to the Land of the Stars,  
Today from the door of your home, O Dolls,  
Your black eyes unmoistened with tears,  
And your eyebrows uplifting, set forth.

To the hands held out in joyous welcome,  
Your hands extend, O Dolls.  
In hands—yours and theirs—adorned with truth,  
Smiling flowers shall ever bloom.

Making our hearts your very own,  
Now travel afar, O Dolls,  
And after crossing ten days of waves,  
Wherever you go you will find Spring.

 *All Aboard at Yokohama*

AND now the doll ambassadors were ready to journey to America in the care of specially appointed envoys, Mr. R. Sekiya and Mr. T. Sasaki. Each doll, as we have noted, bore upon her person as she

boarded the ship her steamer ticket and passport. The ticket of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha gave the numbers of the cabin and berth from the port of Tokyo, and entitled "person or persons named below to a first-class passage from Yokohama to San Francisco in this Company's steamer *Tenyo Maru*"—the whole being a facsimile of a real ticket. The "goodwill passport" carried this statement:

"TO ALL YOUNG FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES:  
You are kindly requested to accept the favored bearer of this passport of goodwill as a messenger sent by your young friends in Japan to convey to you their sentiment of warm regard and friendship. Please be good to her, and she will stay with you all her life, always a pleasant companion and a true friend.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE LAND  
"October 30, 1927." OF THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS.

The personal description on each passport read:

"Eyes (color), black.—Hair (color), black.—Nose, medium.—Mouth, small.—Place of birth, Japan."

The leavetaking was a pretty sight. More than twenty-five hundred girls from all the primary

schools at Yokohama gathered at the dock of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner to see the little ambassadors set sail. The favored Miss Japan, queen of the dolls, was placed on an upper deck with bouquets of flowers at either side. She had passed the previous night at the Yokohama City Hall. Here, shortly after noon, an informal farewell was given her. She was then driven to the pier, escorted aboard the ship, and appeared on the upper deck at two o'clock in the afternoon, where she was greeted by thousands of girls lined on the pier. Continuously "Banzai!" was shouted. "We bid farewell to you who sail today to convey our love to little friends across the ocean," the children sang. "Our friends over the sea await your coming, praying for your peaceful voyage," continued the song. "Please tell our friends beyond the sea we love and believe in each other."

And at three o'clock, as the *Tenyo Maru* glided slowly from the dock, the long streamers of Japanese confetti that had caught on the steamer's deck tightened in the children's hands and, breaking away, fluttered in the sunlight, adding an air of gayety and light-heartedness as the steamer started on her way. Waving to Miss Japan, Miss Tokyo, Miss Nagasaki and the rest, the children called out, "Sayonara [God-speed], little daughters of Japan,

doll messengers of goodwill," until the steamer faded from view.

#### ☒ *Arrival in America*

HONOLULU was the first port of call, and there one doll, representing the group of fifty-eight, went ashore during the short stop and was greeted by a committee of children and a representative gathering of five thousand. On reaching San Francisco the company of ambassadors remained on the ship to hold a reception for some of the many persons who were eager to greet them before they landed. From ten until five on Saturday, Miss Japan and a dozen of her companions stood on tables in the ship's lounge and smiled on their new friends.

"One of the first to greet the American visitors who went aboard the *Tenyo Maru*," wrote our San Francisco correspondent, "was Miss Hanako Tokyo. She is almost three feet tall and stands on a platform of wood covered with Japanese matting. Her feet are shod with the white mitten socks, having a 'thumb' for the big toe, such as all Japanese women wear. Her dress is made of rich silk crêpe with a beautiful design outlined in gold thread. She wears the wide girdle, the *obi*, held with a narrower belt, the *obishime*. The flowing sleeves of her kimono fall almost to the floor. In the folds of her *obi* are thrust

a black lacquer fan and a pretty case. Like her American sisters, Miss Tokyo carries a vanity case containing a mirror and a jeweled hairpin. Her straight, inky black hair is worn in a long bob that reaches her shoulders. Her delicate cheeks and lips blush with a faint pink."

#### ☒ *Greetings in San Francisco and the East Bay*

SAN FRANCISCO was waiting to extend a warm welcome. "On the first evening in the San Francisco school," read one report, "the room was packed to the doors by the Japanese who came to do honor to the dolls. There were speeches in Japanese from the consul and from Mr. Sekiya, the special envoy, after which a group of school girls sang welcoming songs to the dolls, and played for them on the three-stringed, banjo-like samisen and on the many-stringed lute with the unfamiliar Japanese name.

"Early the next morning, with their gay dresses carefully shrouded against the dripping San Francisco fog, the dolls were carried by American and Japanese friends in automobiles to the rotunda of the City Hall. The beautiful Princess Nippon—Miss Japan—with her maid and her black and gold toy belongings, stood serenely before her handsome gold screen at the foot of the great marble staircase.

In a long, brightly colored line her pretty companions occupied the balcony above. For three days people streamed in and out of the building, paying homage to the doll guests. A program of welcome included speeches by the President of the Japan Society of America, Mr. Francis B. Loomis; by the chairman of the Woman's Committee in charge of the program, Mrs. Paul Raymond; and by the mayor of San Francisco, whose speech, delivered by his secretary, Mr. Rainey, declared: 'These dolls must be thought of as being more than just dolls. They are an expression of goodwill, a binder of good faith between two great countries on either side of the Pacific. On behalf of the children of America I welcome these dolls to our land. Although they do not know it, they are ambassadors destined to accomplish much.' The fair Miss Japan, Miss Tokyo and the rest still kept their smiling lips closed. Mr. Sekiya, a slender man of extremely winning personality, and a well chosen spokesman for his fifty-eight charges, was again their interpreter. The following day a large gathering took place at the Fairmount Hotel."

From San Francisco the dolls were taken aboard ferries and enthusiastically received by the cities



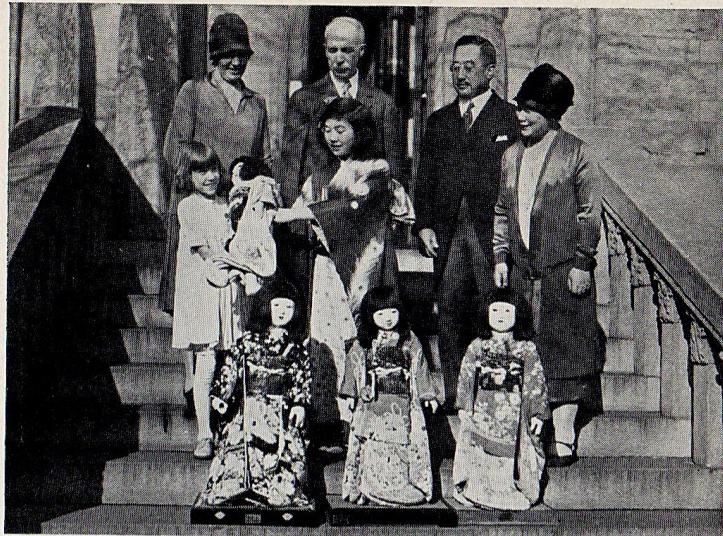
*A stately procession in San Francisco City Hall.*



*Six of twelve dolls welcomed by the National Education Association at their Minneapolis meeting.*

across the bay. At Oakland Miss Japan was formally presented to the city council. The mayor made an address, and a committee of girls representing the various groups who had sent American dolls to Japan were present with a spokesman. The acting Consul General, Mr. Shibata, and Mr. Nakashima spoke. The dolls were on exhibition in the little ballroom of the Civic Auditorium, the room being beautifully decorated by a committee from the Japanese Association. Here crowds viewed them—between five and six thousand persons during afternoon and evening.

In the afternoon there was a program for the children of the city in the Auditorium Theatre. A somewhat longer program was given in the evening, with several numbers by Japanese girls in costume. The reception was under the auspices of the Oakland Forum, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Japanese Association. There were addresses by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Shibata, by Mr. Sekiya, and by Mr. William N. Friends, president of the Oakland Council of Churches. The president of the Oakland Forum presided. There were at least thirty-five hundred who attended. The seats were filled to the top of the highest gallery, and all standing room was taken. Following the pro-



*The welcome in Washington and in New York  
(see pages 95-103).*

gram and the moving pictures, a small Japanese child, a living doll herself in her kimono, *obi* and sandals, made a presentation of the princess doll to a little yellow-haired American girl—a charming tableau as the two clasped hands around the big doll. The most impressive moment came at the close of the evening, when Mr. Friends took the little Japanese girl and the little American girl by the hand and said, "A little child shall lead them, and the children of America and the children of Japan are going to lead these two nations and the nations of the world into the ways of peace."

Of the reception in Berkeley the report ran: "The mayor spoke the city's welcome; Hon. David P. Barrows, former president of the University of California, made an address; and a score or more of Japanese children, very American in dress, sang first the national anthem of Japan and then 'America,' while the tiniest of them held the flag with the Rising Sun in one hand, and in the other the Stars and Stripes." The report said later: "During their brief stay in California the dolls were honored by the mayors of three cities, and by the children and grown-ups of the whole San Francisco Bay region. Working together to arrange for their entertainment were members of the Federation of Churches,

the Chamber of Commerce, the Japan Society of America, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese Steamship Co.), the Oakland Forum, the Japanese Association, and the three city councils. These doll ambassadors, with their grace, their sweet dignity, their gently smiling faces, the royal beauty of their bright robes, are fitting embodiments of the Blossom Land from which they came, a gift from the friendly children of one great country to their brothers and sisters of another."

#### ☒ *The Journey East*

ON account of the heavy expenses of travel by rail, only seventeen of the doll ambassadors came east overland, the remaining forty-one traveling by the Panama Canal. They reached New York, however, just in time for the main events in that city. It had been intended to hold the first reception, following that of San Francisco, at the nation's capital, but requests were so urgent that, en route to Washington, a few of the dolls visited Stockton, Fresno, Los Angeles and Riverside, in California, and Chicago, Illinois. In Chicago, under the able leadership of the Reverend Walter R. Mee, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Churches, representatives of the Federation and of the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls,

Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., welcomed Mr. Sekiya on his arrival at the station. The dolls were placed on exhibition for three days at the famous Chicago Art Museum, after which a public luncheon and reception were held at the Hotel La Salle. Here Mr. Sekiya responded to greetings extended by representatives of the city and by Consul General Tamura, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, and the Rev. Dr. John R. Nichols of the Federation.

After conferences with the Interstate Commerce Commission, President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extended a courtesy to Mr. Sekiya by which the seventeen little ambassadors were able to travel as real passengers from Chicago to New York via Washington on its best train, the Capitol Limited. This involved labors for numerous departments of the railroad, but the utmost spirit of friendliness was shown by every official, as sentences from their letters show: "Our company deems it a privilege to be a party to this magnificent demonstration of goodwill exhibited by Japanese and Americans." "It is quite natural that we should want to lend our assistance in so worthy a movement, and I want to assure you it is a great pleasure for us to do so." "The movement which you are sponsoring is a worthy one, and you can rest assured that if

this department can be of any assistance to you, we shall consider it a privilege to serve." Such courtesy was indeed a fine gesture of friendship.

☒ *Welcome in Washington*

THE Washington committee, with the Rev. William L. Darby as leader, was awaiting at Washington the arrival of the Capitol Limited, and the little travelers were taken to the home of His Excellency the Ambassador from Japan and Madame Matsudaira.

On the morning of December 27th the national ceremony of welcome took place at the National Theatre before a large audience. Among the distinguished guests occupying the boxes were Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. William Howard Taft, Mrs. Curtis O. Wilbur, Mme. Sze, Mrs. James J. Davis, and Mrs. Harlan. Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts acted as ushers, while a group of Boy Scouts formed a guard of honor to receive Ambassador Matsudaira. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. F. B. Harris, president of the Washington Federation of Churches, and prayer was offered by Bishop William F. McDowell. The presiding officer was Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, introduced by Mrs. C. O. Goodpasture, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Ambassador Matsudaira made a delightful address. Speaking of the doll ambassadors he said, "The name seems quite fitting, as they aim to fulfill the important task of binding the hearts of our children to those of yours by the silken cord of peace and love. Personally I am particularly delighted to welcome them, because from now on I shall have no less than fifty-eight fellow ambassadors to assist me. They can do what I cannot. They will have an unrestricted entrée to the beautiful world of innocent happiness, disinterested fellowship, an unaffected fraternity—the world of childhood, the doors of which are but slightly open for diplomatic officials. The sympathetic understanding thus fostered in young minds is sure to contribute to international peace and friendship. These dolls are silent, they do not talk, but sometimes silence is more eloquent than speech. When one's heart is filled with emotion, one often loses speech. So these dolls silently but eloquently tell you of the friendly feeling which the children of Japan entertain for the children of America. The important thing is the spirit in which they are sent. This, I take it, is the great significance of this unprecedented exchange of dolls between the children of our two countries. Let me express my sincere hope that these messen-

gers of friendship and goodwill from the children of Japan may be taken into the hearts of the children of America, and may discharge their sacred duties among them in the same manner in which the American dolls which traveled to our shores last year are fulfilling their noble mission in our minds."

Mrs. Peabody said in her reply: "A hundred years from now, when wars have ceased and nations live together as friends and brothers, our children and our great-grandchildren will look back to this day when the children of our two nations sealed a bond of friendship through the gifts which have come to us from your little children."

The Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, spoke of the significance of the coming of the doll ambassadors. "They are kindly, touching, and filled with good humor as well as goodwill," he said.

Dr. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, expressed on behalf of the school children of America "grateful appreciation for the doll ambassadors, which have brought back to all America the goodwill conveyed to Japan by the doll messengers of friendship, an exchange of goodwill which is truly representative of the national spirit of two of the world's great powers."

Other speakers were Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich,

Secretary of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, who told the story of the doll friendship project, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, and Mr. Sekiya. The Hon. Robert Underwood Johnson read his poem, "Friends Across the Sea."

But however much the older people might talk about international friendship, it was the children who brought the message straight to the hearts of the audience. As a bugle call rang out, sounded by Boy Scout Charles Kocher, the American colors were brought to the platform by Scout Claude Le Vare, and placed at one end of the line of dolls. Then, with the Marine Band playing "Kimigayo," Peter Sawada, son of Mr. S. Sawada, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, placed the Japanese standard opposite the American flag at the line's other end.

Charming in her native dress, Miss Masa Matsudaira, on behalf of the school girls of Japan, presented Miss Japan to the children of America, saying, "I am glad to present to the children of America in the name of Japanese children fifty-eight dolls. Last spring the American children sent many lovely dolls to Japan. They brought your goodwill and friendship. Our little girls were very happy to receive these gifts and are having a good time with them. We hope that you will like these

messengers of friendship, and that they will be received into your homes as beloved members of your families. Japanese children are very anxious to be your friends, and these fifty-eight dolls have come here to bring this wish from two and a half million children in my country."

Miss Jane Davis, the small daughter of Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Davis, received Miss Japan and thanked the Japanese children for their gift.

Thus at the nation's capital there was enacted a ceremony that was to be repeated in city after city and town after town in every quarter of the United States.

#### ¶ *The Visit in New York*

As the train from Washington pulled into the Jersey City terminal, a committee of welcome, including two members of the mayor's official reception committee, waited to extend New York's greetings to Japan's representatives. And when Mr. Sekiya and Mr. Sasaki, together with Dr. Gulick, stepped from the train, a group of American children eagerly received Miss Japan, Miss Tokyo, and the five other ambassadors who had traveled, unpacked, as real passengers, while moving picture machines caught the story to send back to Japan. The Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad omnibus stood ready at the station to take guests and committee to the City Hall, where Mayor Walker was to receive them. On the New York side of the ferry an escort of the city's motor police joined the party and cleared the streets, until with a final flourish the bus drew up at the beautiful and historic City Hall.

It is hard to imagine, even with all its history dating back to the time of Washington, a happier scene than that which took place in the City Hall's stately old Colonial Room. Five little ambassadors stood at one end of the aldermanic chamber, and on either side of them, facing each other, were two groups of children, the children of the United States and the children of Japan. So adorable were the Japanese tots in their kimonos, which vied with those of the dolls in beauty, that every face in the crowded room reflected a glow of pleasure. Dr. John H. Finley presided over the program, which included speeches by Acting Consul General Uchiyama, Mr. Sekiya, Dr. Gulick, and a representative for Dr. Ryan, president of the Board of Education. Again the Hon. Robert Underwood Johnson read his poem. The mayor then, in a few happy words, voiced New York's friendly interest "in this

expression of goodwill from Japan, which ought to obtain all over the world."

The ceremony that followed was one that no one who saw it will ever forget. The two groups of children rose facing each other, and little Miss Nakayama, with dignity and poise, in a voice which was low but so vibrant that it could be distinctly heard, gave the message from the children of Japan. Miss Japan was almost too heavy for the little outstretched arms of Miss Belle Wyatt Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, who with appealing shyness responded for the American children. In this group there was also present Theodore Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt. Nothing could have been more fitting than that these two grandchildren of the American President who was beloved throughout Japan should have welcomed on behalf of the children of New York the greetings sent by Japanese children.

From the City Hall the little envoys went immediately to Lord and Taylor's, one of the oldest and best known shops on Fifth Avenue, which was to be their headquarters during their ten days in New York. Here hundreds of people came daily to admire and ask questions about them. The city furnished various diversions for its unusual guests. Miss

Eva Le Gallienne lent her theatre for a special performance of Bobby Fulton's puppets in "The Sleeping Beauty" in their honor, and a delegation of them occupied a box. At this performance the motion pictures made in Japan were exhibited, through the courtesy of Local Union 106 of Moving Pictures Operators, who provided both the apparatus and the services of the operator.

The attention of the crowded house of children was divided between the puppet dolls and the real representatives in the box opposite. At a request from the gallery, six-year-old Mitsu Takami, without a second's hesitation, walked across the stage in front of the dropped curtain. With the footlights playing upon her little figure in the bright kimono and on her shining black hair, she was a never-to-be-forgotten picture as she walked slowly along, gazing most unconsciously at the applauding audience whose desire she had been so ready to meet. It has been said that the photograph which shows Mitsu Takami and Mary Cavert and their dolls getting acquainted (see illustration facing page 10), did more than anything else to tell the story of the project from one end of the United States to the other.

The New York festivities included a luncheon reception to Mr. Sekiya at the Aldine Club. Among

the speakers was Acting Consul General Uchiyama, who talked in glowing terms of what this project had meant in bringing closer relationships between the two countries. On the afternoon of the same day a notable tea was given at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, in honor of Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira and of Mr. Sekiya, with the dolls on view in a rarely beautiful and distinguished setting. Addressing the Japan Society that evening on the occasion of its annual meeting, when the dolls were again placed in exhibition, Ambassador Matsudaira referred to the exchange of the messengers as an illustration of the type of friendly contact which ought to be cultivated in every area of common interest to the two countries. The Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira with Mr. Sekiya and a group of dolls were also entertained at luncheon the following day by Mr. Samuel T. Raeburn, president of Lord and Taylor's, and Mrs. Raeburn.

#### ☒ *Touring the Country*

As soon as it had become generally known that Japan was planning to send dolls to say thank you to the American young people, many letters came to the New York Committee offering permanent

homes or asking for at least a visit. Not a few of the requests were accompanied with an offer to buy. Soon it became evident that an immediate placement of the dolls in permanent homes would be a serious disappointment, and would indeed prevent the little ambassadors from really delivering the goodwill messages they had brought. It was then decided to send them to visit many parts of the country, and Miss Caroline Bahr was put in charge of the traveling arrangements. Stout fibre cases were promptly made, one for each doll, in which they could be routed in safety. The dolls were divided into six groups, each group going to a different part of the country. In the larger cities the entire group would attend a reception. Each group would then be divided into parties of two or three for visits to smaller communities. In many cases a reception would be given to a single doll. The task of routing these many parties, of arranging all the dates to meet the desires of the respective places, and of seeing that the schedule was practicable and actually carried out, was complicated beyond ordinary comprehension.

Between January and July welcome receptions were given the dolls in every state but two of the Union. The towns and cities visited, so far as Com-

mittee records show, numbered four hundred and seventy-nine. Many local committees arranged receptions apart from the official ones. It is a matter for regret that space is not available to record every sign and word of welcome extended on these thousand and one occasions, and to acknowledge the efforts of all who contributed so unsparingly to make them a success.

☒ *A Typical Program*

As local committees began to plan their receptions, the New York office was flooded with requests for suggestions as to how a program of welcome might be arranged. The following outline was therefore prepared and was very generally used:

PRESENTATION of an American flag by a Boy Scout.

PRESENTATION of a Japanese flag, if possible by a Japanese boy.

SONG, *America the Beautiful*.

MUSIC, Japanese National Anthem, *Kimigayo*.

STORY of the Doll Messengers of Friendship.

PRESENTATION of a doll, by a Japanese girl if possible, and acceptance by an American girl. Brief suitable speeches by both.

*The Winged Shoe*, a pageant of welcome by Anna Hempstead Branch. (Ten minutes.)

*Song of Friendship*. Words by Marion E. Grey, music by John A. Rogers.

READING of Japan's Welcome Poem to American Dolls.

*Friends Across the Sea*. Poem by the Hon. Robert Underwood Johnson.

SONG, *The Sun and the Stars*.

MOVING PICTURES, The Welcome in Japan to America's Doll Messengers of Friendship. (Thirty minutes.)

SONG, *America*.

It is worthy of note that the doll presentation ceremony was first used in Japan by the American girls who presented dolls to the Japanese girls. It has been repeated again and again in both countries, and through it American children in Japan and Japanese children in the United States have become better and most pleasantly acquainted.

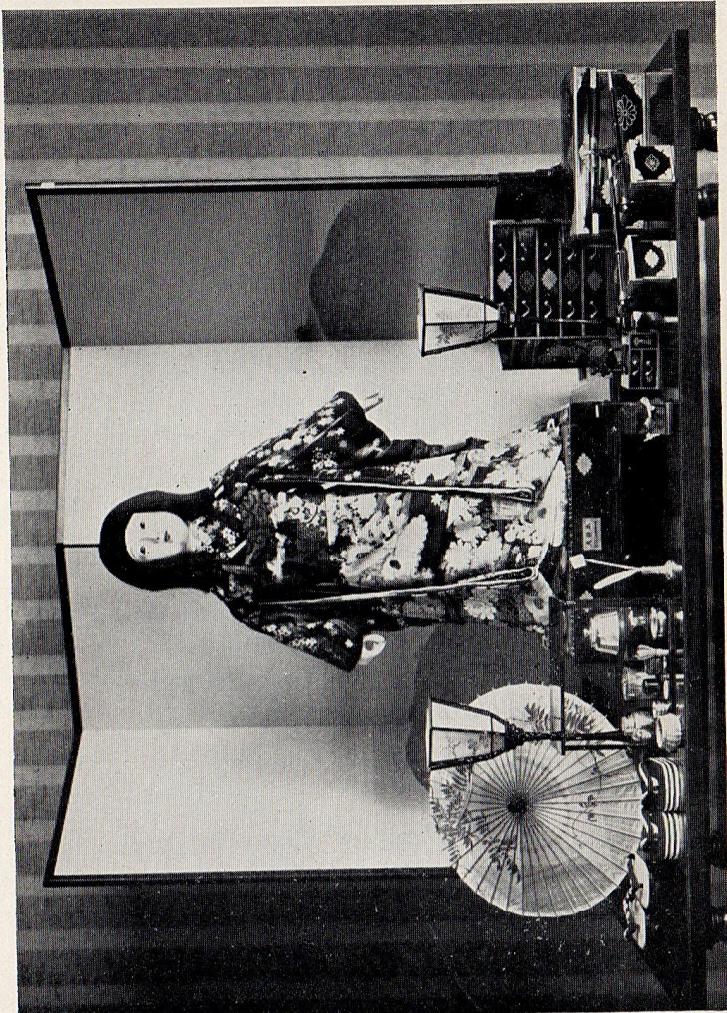
The Song of Friendship, written by Miss Marion E. Grey especially for a greeting to the doll ambassadors, has become familiar to children in every part of the United States. The childlike spirit of the verses is admirably expressed in the music, which



Miss Japan in her permanent home in the National Museum, Washington, D. C.



The National Museum, Washington, D. C.



Miss Japan, Ambassador in chief.

the composer, Mr. John A. Rogers, graciously presented to the Committee. At the reception to Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in New York, when the dolls were on view, a copy of this song, printed on parchment and exquisitely mounted, was presented to Madame Matsudaira by Master Rogers on behalf of the children of America.

Dear children of a gracious land,  
 Your messengers we greet,  
 And as we clasp each tiny hand  
 It is yourselves we meet.  
 For though our world is very wide  
 And we at home must be,  
 Goodwill and friendship need no tide  
 Or ship to cross the sea.

And so, dear children, let us play  
 We have not far to go  
 To see the friends we greet today  
 And are so glad to know.  
 And when our time for playing flies,  
 And when our childhood ends,  
 May we, then grown so old and wise,  
 Be kind and thoughtful friends.

Hundreds of copies of the musical script as given on the next page were distributed in answer to requests for it from headquarters.

## A FRIENDSHIP SONG

The Honorable Robert Underwood Johnson, distinguished poet and former Ambassador to Italy, not only wrote the poem, "Friends Across the Sea," but, as already noted, traveled to Washington to read it at the official reception, and later gave it again at the City Hall ceremonies in New York.

## FRIENDS ACROSS THE SEA

Little sisters of Japan,  
Now is distance but a span,  
Love has brought our spirits near,  
We are there and you are here.

Our sky of yesterday you see,  
Yet nearer still we twain shall be,  
For Science, childhood's fairy, stands  
With new wonders in her hands.

Soon we shall see your very faces,  
Note your gayety and graces,  
Hear your laughter that rejoices,  
Listen for your gentle voices.

We shall know your tender hearts,  
We shall revel in your arts,  
You shall help us live for beauty  
And the loveliness of duty.

In the other each shall find  
Something strong and true to bind  
Firmer, till the years shall cease,  
Our never-broken bond of peace.

Then, at last, Goodwill shall go  
Farther than the radio,  
And Love, where space was once a bar,  
Shall follow thought from star to star.

☒ *Permanent Homes for the Dolls*

THE Japanese doll ambassadors traveled thousands of miles during six consecutive months. By that time they were so wearied and worn that the Committee decided they should not be asked to go further.

During their travels letters continued to be received from museums, societies, and even individuals, asking for at least one of the dolls as a permanent resident. After careful consideration, the Committee decided that as a rule one doll ambassador should be located in each state. Wherever there is a children's museum, the presumption would be in favor of placing the doll there. But only a few states as yet have children's museums. Careful inquiry and correspondence soon disclosed the impossibility of following any fixed rule.

Miss Japan was entrusted promptly to the National Museum in Washington. The Committee had early decided that she should not undergo the hardship and dangers of injury by travel, partly because of her exceptional dignity, beauty and rank, and also

because of the physical impossibility of responding to all the requests for her.

In three instances two dolls have been located in a single state. These were cases where states of large population took an especially active part in sending the doll messengers to Japan. The states having two doll ambassadors are Ohio, Massachusetts and New York. California, for special reasons, secured three dolls. As a rule, the lacquer ware and other accessories were not allowed to travel with the dolls because they were so delicate and fragile. Each doll, however, has received her entire outfit in her permanent home.

◆ SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

## SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

THE doll friendship project proved far more successful than the Committee anticipated. The total number of dolls sent to the Department of Education in Japan was 12,739. In addition the Committee forwarded for private distribution one hundred and fifty-six dolls which were not regarded as sufficiently near the suggested standard to be included in the main group.

Surveying the project as a whole, one is impressed with the response that came from every part of our own country, and the still more remarkable response made by the people of Japan. To them and to the officials of their government, who responded so warmly to the American effort and crowned it with an expression of friendship perfect in every detail, the Committee owes much, not only for the completed success of a first experiment, but for the friendly momentum which carried over to make of the second project, the sending of Friendship School Bags to Mexico, an equally significant achievement. Together the peoples of America and of Japan have

drawn a shining circle of friendship about their children, which will, we hope, grow wider and brighter with the years.

☒ *Some Handicaps*

NEVERTHELESS, the enterprise of the friendship dolls suffered from a few handicaps. One was brevity of time for carrying out the program in the United States. A full year should have been available instead of six months. The number of dolls sent might easily have been doubled, had the time allowed been more adequate.

The Committee was also hindered by lack of financial resources at the start. It could not venture on the large promotional expenditures with which the project should have been launched.

Furthermore, the Committee encountered not a little doubt and even suspicion and cynicism. Many felt that the project was merely sentimental; that the proposal to cultivate international goodwill through a gesture made with dolls was intrinsically absurd. And some felt that, in view of the Japanese exclusion section of the Immigration Law passed by Congress in May, 1924, it was unwise to attempt any overture that might be misunderstood.

The results, however, removed all doubt. Many

letters arrived to report the conversion of the writers to the effectiveness of the project in arousing enthusiastic goodwill among not only the children and young people of both countries but also among the adults.

☒ *Many Supporters*

In the United States it was principally the teachers in public and private schools and in Sunday schools, and the leaders in many kinds of young people's organizations, who caught the first full vision of the plan. A true story would record the support also of many other men and women in positions of responsibility. The sponsoring of the Committee and its non-sectarian project by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was exceedingly valuable. The Committee feels a special debt of gratitude to the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, who, through the interest and practical help of their secretary, Carl E. Milliken, made possible a permanent record of the story in a motion picture.

In Japan the response and cooperation of leaders was even more pronounced. The Cabinet, guided by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave the sanction without which the project could not have been ful-

filled. The Minister of Education and several of his subordinates displayed keen interest, particularly Mr. Sekiya and Mr. Sasaki, who gave their entire time to the undertaking for nearly a year, and finally came to the United States as special envoys with the doll ambassadors. "The Grand Old Man of Japan," Viscount Shibusawa, accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Japanese Committee on World Friendship Among Children. Notwithstanding his years, this friend threw himself into the program with amazing enthusiasm, and his delighted smile has its record in many photographs. Governors, mayors, cabinet ministers, consuls, ambassadors, college presidents and thousands of school principals and teachers in Japan, all had a part in making the project a success. Department stores also, in the principal cities of Japan and of the United States, entered into the programs not in any merely commercial spirit, but with a manifest desire to promote the friendship which was the universal goal.

Most surprising of all was the favor shown by Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan, who put the seal of approval on this goodwill adventure by their personal interest and their beautiful and generous gifts. The unique doll palace, the gracious gift of the Empress, will constitute a

center of attraction for the people of Japan and for American travelers for years to come.

 *Estimates from Japan*

MANY comments and commendations received by the Committee indicate the high plane of dignity to which Japan lifted this friendship sign.

"The effect of the doll messengers was profound. I regard it as one of the most valuable expressions of national good feeling which I have ever known."—Hon. Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Japan, to Hon. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States.

"It is my firm belief that this kind of thing will bring better understanding and warmer friendship between the nations of America and Japan."—Mr. C. Matsuura, Vice Minister of Education, Tokyo.

"These little messengers of friendship and love have created a profound impression in a wide circle of Japanese homes, and I hear from all sides expressions of joy and gratitude."—Baron K. Shidehara, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"'The child is father to the man.' The goodwill and friendship thus cultivated in the hearts of children is lasting. One can readily see how much this enterprise has contributed towards the promotion

of a better and closer friendship between the two peoples.”—Viscount Shibusawa.

“Three little girls, dainty as butterflies, were serving the ceremonial feast to some guests—American friendship dolls. Above their heads fluttered American and Japanese flags, the first time I have seen them so displayed since the so-called Exclusion Act.”

—Miss Alice G. Rowe, missionary in Japan of the Universalist Church.

“I am sure there has been no other one thing in our five years here that has caused such friendly feeling between the two countries.”—Ira D. Crewdson, missionary at Osaka.

“Not a station in our whole mission but could tell an interesting story of the American dolls. Our neighbors went to one ceremony out in the country. The people had made a glass case for the doll, much more valuable than the doll itself, and welcomed it in deep appreciation. That was so everywhere. I doubt if there was a mayor or official in any town who went through the ceremony of welcome perfunctorily. It was not the dolls themselves that meant so much to them, but all that they stood for of friendliness. The people are always asking, ‘What can we do in return, to show our gratitude?’”—Another missionary.

“There is no need to comment on this splendid plan, for it will go a long way toward cementing friendly sentiment between the young peoples of the two nations. Let children first be friends, and international friendship will be everlasting.”—Osaka *Mainichi* (Daily).

“Taking it all in all, you are certainly to be congratulated on the success of this undertaking. The Japanese people have cooperated one hundred percent. The distribution of the dolls has been so wide that it has apparently reached to the far corners of the country, including Korea.”—Osaka Y.M.C.A.

“The dolls will remain in the schools for the next generation to enjoy. Thus the friendly act of American children will be a lasting testimony of goodwill.”—Mr. Kemper, Consul General of the United States at Yokohama.

“Most hearty congratulations and all praise to you, and to everyone, big and little, who so wholeheartedly cooperated in the great friendship act that was consummated here the other day. The thrill of preparation for welcoming the sweet little guests was felt all over Japan. The press did its part finely as a medium for spreading the friendly interest, till the heart of Japan was aglow with warmth and its face wreathed in millions of smiles when, on March

third, the formal welcomes took place. There never was anything so catching. It is hard to say whether children or grown-ups were more enthusiastic."—Mrs. D. W. Learned, Kyoto.

"From far and near have come to us echoes of how the dolls have been first officially welcomed by the high ones of the land, then hugged into the hearts of the little school girls before being put into glass cases for posterity to sigh for."—President De Forest, Kobe College, Kobe.

"This episode has sent up the thermometer of international good feeling higher than any other single thing in the history of the two lands, with the exception of the aid at the time of the great earthquake."—Mr. Charles M. Warren, Miazaki.

"The friendship doll mission was a great task, wonderfully executed and with wonderful results."—Mr. Erskine, Osaka.

"I spoke at six or eight doll presentations, saw the newspaper pictures and accounts of the functions in various places, and declare that the mission of the dolls is a pronounced success. I went from Sapporo to Dairen, amazed at the spreading of the leaven. The doll campaign was a master stroke, and will have lasting effect; its best results for education

will appear in the next generation."—William Elliot Griffis, educator.

☒ *Estimates in the United States*

Out of the hundreds of commendations of the project received from friends in the United States, the following may serve as examples. Many significant tributes must go unquoted.

"The way the children responded shows the psychological correctness of the proposal. The letters sent with the dolls are charming, showing how deeply the children enter into the spirit of the thing. One little girl wrote for her passport to the New York headquarters, 'Dear Friendship Company.' That is what it has been. Only the years can show how large the dividends of international goodwill among the children, both here and there."—A vice chairman, International Relations Committee.

"We enjoyed so much sending the dolls that we are anxious to do it again. I think personally it was one of the finest things I have ever had the privilege of participating in. Thank you for a way to show our friendship to the girls across the sea."—K. M. Collingswood, New Jersey.

"They [the dolls] will presently start on a tour

across the country, carrying as they go the message of Japan's friendship for the people of the United States. The ties of friendship that now bind together the children of these two Pacific countries will strengthen with the years. The international problems of the future will be solved by thus molding the point of view of the children of today. America is grateful to Japan for these doll ambassadors. They will be treasured as symbols of that mutual respect between peoples which is the very genius of international fellowship and cooperation."—*Christian Science Monitor*.

"Adult minds at first glance may think this a trivial and fanciful expression of international amenities, but second thought will discover in it a purpose and value decidedly worth while. Childhood is the time in which to eradicate racial and nationalistic prejudices, and to begin the building of a right attitude of mind. It will be less easy in another generation to stir up animosity, to provoke fears and suspicions, between two peoples who have learned from the kindergarten to regard each other in terms of goodwill."—*Chicago Post*.

"Goodwill ambassadors have, as a rule, a very wholesome effect in cementing friendship between countries. Of special benefit is the founding of un-

derstanding among the children of the various nations, because this will do much to insure future peace. The ties of friendship have been greatly strengthened by this interchange. Aside from that, the display of Japanese handicraft is most interesting to children and to their parents as well."—*News-Tribune*, Duluth, Minnesota.

"A trail blazed by an act of true friendship soon becomes the frequented highway between friends. Japan has shared with us in other years the joyousness of her springtime cherry tree festival, through her gift to us of the marvelous cherry trees planted by the hundreds in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., where each year they smile the friendship of this nation for us in our capital. Now the children of Japan, expressing to our children their appreciation of the friendly advances made on the occasion of the festival of dolls, have appropriately arranged to place in each of the capitals of our states these thank-you dolls as evidence of the continuing friendship of Japanese children for those of our native land. When friends and befriended, adults and children, can think of each other's kindliness and helpfulness, instead of planning or imagining wrongs to be inflicted or redressed, the nightmare of war will end."—*Statesman*, Boise, Idaho.

☒ *Educational Objectives Recalled*

IN the light of this and much further testimony and of the entire record, the Committee on World Friendship Among Children is moved to recall, especially since it bears on future endeavors, its own statement of its general objectives. The projects the Committee sponsors, be it remembered, are non-sectarian. The point of contact it uses in the selected country is the Department of Education. Here, then, are its aims:

To conserve the natural friendliness of children by providing opportunities for its expression.

To make real to children through experience the fact that the world is a neighborhood of nations.

To implant in the minds of children the ideals of goodwill, understanding, and peace among nations.

To select for demonstration a country toward which for some reason special cultivation of friendliness is needed.

To give to children a knowledge and an appreciation of the people of that country, stressing similarities rather than differences.

To stimulate interest in some characteristic phase of life in the country, which not only has educational value but is of interest to children.

To provide opportunity through a project for the children to express this interest in a thoughtful and worthy way.

To dramatize the project so that it will appeal to children.

To choose for the consummation of the project a day of special significance to the other nation.

To enlist the interest and the help of older people in the children's friendship gesture.

To increase the consciousness among nations of the desirability of worldwide cooperation.

The first attempt of the Committee to compass these objectives directed the thoughts of thousands of children to the ease of making friends with members of another race, no longer to be known to them merely as "different." It is not possible to measure the results of the attempt, but again, as so often, faith is the victory. Surely we shall do well to continue setting up along the highroad sign posts on which even very young eyes may trace out the words: "This way to the friendly family of all nations."

◆ APPENDIX

## APPENDIX

### *Countries and States Participating*

Canada and Bermuda aided in the doll project, and so did a more distant neighbor, Palestine. All but one of our forty-eight United States sent a doll representative. Ohio, as we have said, was the banner state. Pennsylvania won second place over New York, while more than a dozen other states sent from one hundred dolls to one thousand. We cite the names of the first twenty of a long and honorable list: Ohio, 2,283; Pennsylvania, 1,935; New York, 1,436; Massachusetts, 966; New Jersey, 671; Connecticut, 592; Indiana, 519; California, 461; Illinois, 388; Missouri, 302; Michigan, 279; Maine, 195; Minnesota, 195; District of Columbia, 188; Virginia, 185; Maryland, 170; Kansas, 153; Rhode Island, 143; New Hampshire, 116; Iowa, 99.

### *Cities, Towns and Villages Where the Doll Ambassadors Were Guests*

#### ALABAMA

Birmingham, Huntsville, Montgomery, Pine Apple, Roanoke, Tuscumbia.

#### ARIZONA

Phoenix.

## ARKANSAS

El Dorado, National Hot Springs, Pine Bluff.

## CALIFORNIA

Berkeley, Burbank, Fresno, Los Angeles, Oakland, Riverside, San Francisco, Stockton, Whittier.

## COLORADO

Clifton, Colorado Springs, Denver, Fort Collins.

## CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport, Danielson, East Killingsley, Fairfield, Farmington, Greenwich, Hartford, Manchester, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Putnam, Stamford, Waterbury, Westport.

## DELAWARE

Middletown, Wilmington.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.

## FLORIDA

Miami, Panama City, St. Petersburg, Tampa.

## GEORGIA

Atlanta, Canon, Savannah, Wesleyan.

## IDAHO

Boise, Gooding.

## ILLINOIS

Alton, Bloomington, Chicago, Colwell, Danville, Elgin, Eureka, Galena, Galesburg, Joliet, Lake Forest, Moline, Mount Sterling, Oak Park, Park Ridge, Peoria, Prairie City, Robinson, Rockford, Rock Island, Shabbona, Springfield, Sterling, Urbana, Wilmington, Winnetka.

## INDIANA

Anderson, Cutler, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Indianapolis, La Porte, Richmond, South Bend, Terre Haute.

## IOWA

Burlington, Charles City, Clarinda, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Earlham, Manly, Oskaloosa, Sioux City, Storm Lake, Waukon.

## KANSAS

Ellis, Emporia, Fort Scott, Hartford, Hays, Hutchinson, Jetmore, Lawrence, Kansas City, Salina, Wichita, Winfield, Yates Center.

## KENTUCKY

Ashland, Linda.

## LOUISIANA

Alexandria, Bogalusa, Jennings, Lake Charles, Leesville, New Orleans, Shreveport.

## MAINE

Augusta, Canton, Dexter, Dover-Foxcroft, Kittery, Lewiston, Norway, Portland, South Paris, Waterville.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Cumberland, Manchester.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Abington, Andover, Arlington, Boston, Chelsea, East Northfield, Fall River, Fitchburg, Franklin, Great Barrington, Holyoke, Hudson, Lawrence, Lynn, Marblehead, Monson, New Bedford, North Scituate, Palmer, Southbridge, Springfield, Winchester, Worcester.

## MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor, Bay City, Detroit, Hillsdale, Jackson, Muskegon, Pontiac, Quincy, Traverse City.

## MINNESOTA

Austin, Brownsdale, Coleraine, Duluth, Fairmont, Hibbing, Lake City, Mankato, Minneapolis, Nashwauk, Saint Cloud, Saint Paul, Stillwater, Virginia.

## MISSISSIPPI

Gulfport, Liberty, McComb, Oxford, Picayune, Winona, Yazoo City.

## APPENDIX

## MISSOURI

Canton, Kansas City, Saint Louis, Sedalia, Versailles.

## MONTANA

Great Falls, Missoula, Rudyard.

## NEBRASKA

Diller, Franklin, Fremont, Hastings, Nelson, Omaha.

## NEVADA

Reno.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Claremont, Manchester, Portsmouth, West Lebanon, Wolfeboro.

## NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City, Basking Ridge, Bloomfield, Burlington, Cedar Grove, Chatham, East Orange, Freehold, Glen Ridge, Haddonfield, Hackensack, Haworth, Jersey City, Mahwah, Maplewood, Midland Park, Morristown, Mountain Lakes, Newark, Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield, Ridgewood, Rutherford, Summit, Trenton, Upper Montclair.

## NEW YORK

Auburn, Bath, Beacon, Berkshire, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Cobleskill, Corning, Cornwall, Dolgeville, Flushing, Fulton, Gloversville, Great Neck, Groton, Hastings, Highland Falls, Hornell, Huntington, Ithaca, Jamestown, La Fayette, Larchmont, Medina, Middletown, Mount Morris, Mount Vernon, New York, New Rochelle, Niagara Falls, Nyack, Oneida, Peekskill, Pleasantville, Portchester, Port Jervis, Port Washington, Poughkeepsie, Randolph, Rochester, Rye, Saint Johnsville, Scarsdale, Sherburne, Syracuse, Troy, Union Springs, Utica, Warsaw, Watertown, Westbury, White Plains, Wolcott, Yonkers.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Durham, Goldsboro, High Point, Morehead City, Mocock, Nashville, New Berne, Shelby, Winston-Salem.

## APPENDIX

## NORTH DAKOTA

Valley City.

## OHIO

Akron, Ashland, Barnesville, Cambridge, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Fremont, Lancaster, Lisbon, Macedonia, Mansfield, Marysville, Medina, Mount Vernon, Norwalk, Ravenna, Springfield, Tiffin, Toledo, Wilmington, Wooster, Youngstown.

## OKLAHOMA

Bartleville, Elk City, Kiowa, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Vinita.

## OREGON

Albany, Bend, Corvallis, Eugene, La Grande, Madras, Portland, Salem.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown, Altoona, Bangor, Bath, Berlinsville, Berwick, Bethlehem, Bloomsburg, Braddock, Bradford, Butler, Chambersburg, Coatesville, Coraopolis, Crafton, Danielsville, Danville, Downington, Doylestown, Easton, Erie, Germantown, Gettysburg, Glendale, Greenville, Hanover, Harrisburg, Hatboro, Hollidaysburg, Homestead Park, Indianland, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kennett Square, Kittanning, Langhorne, Lansdale, Lansford, Latrobe, Lehigh Gap, Lehighton, Lewistown, Mercer, Milton, Monongahela, Muncy, New Brighton, Northampton, Norristown, Oil City, Palmerton, Parkersburg, Peach Bottom, Pen Argyl, Penndale, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Point Pleasant, Pottstown, Pottsville, Quakertown, Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Scranton, Sewickley, Slatington, Spring City, Stroudsburg, Tamaqua, Telford, Waynesboro, White Haven, Wilkes Barre, Williamsport, York.

## RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket, Providence.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, Manning, Greenville.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Mitchell, Parker.

## TENNESSEE

Alamo, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, Spring Hill, Winchester.

## TEXAS

Alpine, Dallas, Forney, Gainesville, Houston, Kaufman, Terrill, Waco, Waxahachie.

## UTAH

Ogden, Salt Lake City.

## VERMONT

Bristol, Danby, Glover, Northfield, Vergennes.

## VIRGINIA

Buena Vista, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond.

## WASHINGTON

Pomeroy, Pullman, Seattle, Spokane, Sunnyside, Tacoma, Walla Walla.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Alderson, Benwood, Bluefield, Charleston, Clay, Northfork, Parkersburg, Pickaway, Shepherdstown, Sinks Grove, Sistersville, Wheeling.

## WISCONSIN

Ashland, Baraboo, Barneveld, Belmont, Madison, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Waukesha.

## WYOMING

Cheyenne.